CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,778—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1896.

CHUBB & SONS
LOCK AND SAFE CO.
MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	28th Aug.
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4226	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	3rd October
† GANGES	4226	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.L. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,708	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 860	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351 350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. LALPOORA	3,269	On or about the 31st August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th Aug., 1896. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



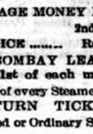
THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	7th September.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY and
CAPE TOWN SOUTHAMPTON
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4255	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
RAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st " "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Regliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, W. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Aug, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavi, in the foregoing or any order Weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 3rd Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, about the 28th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 5th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 1st Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

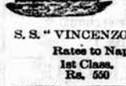
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. "VINCENZO FLORIO" .....17th Sept., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 19, 1896

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

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TAKEN as liqueur after meals, PAPARIDINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal condition.

Testimonials from all parts of India.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from Coblentz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	.....	41 4	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	"	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	13 0	23 8	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK	"	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour	"	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	"	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, Light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	30 8	16 12
HUNGARIAN WINES.					
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	"	21 8	12 8	24 0	14 0
CARLOWITZ	"	15 8	8 8	17 4	9 8
FUNF KIRCHNER	"	14 0	8 0	15 8	9 0
SOMLAUER	"	17 0	9 4	19 0	10 4

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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MAYNE'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW. Rs. 21.
New and Revised Edition, completely superseding his "Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code."
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ITS NATURE: ITS PATHOLOGY: IST SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.
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THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF HYGIENE. Rs. 21,
By J. LANE NOTTER, M.A., M.D., and B. H. FRITH, F.R.C.S., Fully Illustrated. 1040 Pages.

NEW NOVELS.

Thomas Hardy's Jude the Obscure ..... Rs. 2-0
Marie Corelli's Romance of Two Worlds ..... " 2-0

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To which has been transferred the business of

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ASSETS.....£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME.....£250,000 INTEREST INCOME £100,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured at Special Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Native Lives Assured at Ordinary Rates.
Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
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ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.
Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour.
Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."
(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors.) Charlton, London, England, or to

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Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
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ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

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COLOURED SHIRTS,
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ALL WOOL FLANNELS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.
Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.
This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "CLIO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1896. Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "OSBORNE."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "OSBORNE," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS,
Agents, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 27th Aug. 1896.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st August, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THERE are seven MATCHES, an aggregate Volley firing Competition and a Simultaneous Match to be competed for during the months of September to December, 1896. Particulars may be obtained from all Commanding Officers of Volunteer Corps or from Hon. Sec., I. V. R. A., Calcutta.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
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INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

NOTICE.

FROM 29th AUGUST, 1896, and until further notice, the TIMINGS of TRAINS over the RUTLAM-UJJAIN EXTENSION will be ALTERED as follows:—

DOWN TRAIN.

Stations.		39 Mixed. H. M.
R.-M. Ry. D. Trn...	A	8 43
Do. U. „ ..	A	9 10
Rutlam	D	12 30
Bangrod	A	12 54
	D	12 59
Khachrand..........	A	13 43
	D	13 48
Nagda	A	14 22
	D	14 32
Unhal	A	15 18
	D	15 23
Aslaoda	A	16 6
	D	16 11
Ujjain	A	17 0
I. M. Ry. Train.....	D	6 20

UP TRAIN.

Stations.		40 Mixed. H. M.
I. M. Ry. Train....	A	15 10
Ujjain	D	6 30
Aslaoda	A	7 19
	D	7 24
Unhal	A	8 7
	D	8 12
Nagda	A	8 56
	D	9 8
Khachrand	A	9 42
	D	9 47
Bangrod	A	10 31
	D	10 36
Rutlam	A	11 0
R.-M. Ry. D. Trn.	D	20 3
Do. U. „ ..	D	20 27

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay 27th August 1896.

BULK OIL INSTALLATION PRICE LIST.

BEST REFINED RUSSIAN PETROLEUM OF 125°

"RISING SUN" BRAND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
New Tins full ....each	2	0	0
Do. do. ....per pair	3	15	0
Do. do. for 2,0 or more	3	13	6
Bulk oil ....per 10 Am. galls	3	6	0
Do. for 1000 galls or more .... „ „	3	5	0
Drums of 5 American gal's capacity (empty) each	2	0	0
Do. of 21½ American galls capacity fitted with bung and brass tap (empty) ....each	8	0	0
Filling and closing bungers old tins..........	0	1	0
Do. do. do. ....per 100	3	0	0

Bombay, 27th August, 1896.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 30 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 30th June, 1896, will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 26th day of August 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M and 3 P.M.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th August to 10th September, 1896.

By Order of the Board.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1896.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI, SIND.

WANTED from 1st January 1897, a VICE-PRINCIPAL for the above College. Salary Rs 400 per mensem, rising by four annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 500 per mensem. The subjects taught by the Vice-Principal are Logic and Moral Philosophy, History and Political Economy. Candidates must be graduates of a recognised English or Indian University, must have had experience in teaching, and must not have exceeded 40 years of age. Their applications must be accompanied by testimonials as to their capacity, good character, and educational experience.

Applications, which will be received up to 15th October, 1896, must be addressed to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
D. J. Sind College Board, Karachi.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Price as. 8 Per Yard.

Free Samples on Application.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
- A Specially-Written Market Report.
- Freight Report, &c.
- Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
- Imports and Exports of Bullion.
- Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
- Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
- Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
- List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
- Charters and Engagements.

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Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, AUG. 28TH,
AT 9-30 SHARP.

Sydney Grundy's Famous Farcical Comedy in III Acts, Entitled:

"M A M M A,"

Mrs. Jannaway. An ex- allet Dancer. Madame Barton-Booth.

ADMISSION—Rs. 3, 2, 1.

Soldiers in uniform Half price to third seats.
Plans at Messrs. S. ROSE AND CO.

GENT'S DRESSING GOWNS.

NEW MATERIALS—NEW STYLES

FOR

WARM OR COLD CLIMATES

Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 40.

A fine Assortment READY-MADE always in Stock to select from.

ASQUITH & LORD,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD MEMONWADA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Seedick Hajee Jan Mahomed in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st March, 1878, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at old Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 158 square yards, formerly assessed under No. 48 and now under No 44, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Hajee Ahmed Hajee Jan Mahomed, on the north by Nagdevi Cross Road, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mr. Hajee Seedick Hajee Jan Mahomed, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey, and Cama, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th August, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TWO CASKS OF DAMAGED AUSTRALIAN MUTTON TALLOW.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1896, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Prince's Dock, P. Shed jetty, by order of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., and on account of the underwriters, landed ex s.s. "Ras Elba"—

CK—2 broken casks of Australian mutton tallow (damaged).

SALE OF RICE, TURMERIC, CHILLY, SCALE, AND WEIGHTS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H C, and in re Jugjiwan Muljee Parakh and others, traded as Nagardas Tarachund and Company, Insolvents; Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1896, at 1 p.m, at their sale rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort; 11 bags or bachka of rice.

Also at 4 p.m., at Mandvie Sak Gully; in re Bhugwan Maljee Dusasi Mali Vania, an Insolvent traded as Bhugwandas Canjee, consisting bags of Turmeric, dry chilly, and coriander seeds, scale and weights, copper pot, Mehta box (empty), &c.

SALE OF TRUSSES, SCANTLINGS, TILES, &c.

Under instructions from Major S. A. E. Hickson, R. E. Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. D., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1896, at 2-30 p.m, at H.M.S. Dockyard, Fort, consisting of teak trusses, posts, scantlings, rafters, planks, gates, battens, tiles, &c.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TOOLS AND PLANT, &c.

Under instructions from Major S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M.W.D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st August, 1896, at 3 p.m., at Mazagon Defences yard, consisting unserviceable iron tanks, iron blocks, jimcrew, anchors, pieces of iron rails, and girders, old iron scraps, gratings, door and window shutters, boards, drawers, empty casks, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th August, 1896.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties may be made to Mr. L. N. BANAJI in writing till the 1st day of September, next:—

1. Piece of land admeasuring 4330 square yards or thereabouts with Bungalow thereon bearing Municipal number 3 and 5-3236, situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. E. C. Barboro.

2. Piece of land admeasuring 4948 square yards or thereabouts with Bungalow thereon bearing Municipal number 7-37, situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. W. C. Hughes, or his sub-tenants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. NARONDAS CULLIANDAS, near the Portuguese Church, Bhuleshwar, Mr. DEVIDAS HARIVALABHDAS, Ridge, Malabar Hill, or to Mr. L. N. BANAJI at his office, High Court.

Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

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THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

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FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10.695,969
REVENUE............................£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelcior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors. Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Meadows Street, Bombay.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in Metal cases, Rs. 45 to 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150; Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER (either new or second hand) of say from 90 to 100 lbs. Steam Working Pressure per sq. in. Apply with full particulars and price to Messrs. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES, Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD: 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.—These Valuable Medicines maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of malarious, Intermittent and Billious Fevers. No more testimonials are required when Batliwalla's Ague Mixture is used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," etc., etc. BATLIWALLA and Co.'s Choleral, the only remedy for Cholera. Besides medical men the Patells (Headmen) of Worli certify that not a single man died of Cholera who used Batliwalla and Co.'s "Choleral." Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per bottle or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.— Liqueur Almonds, at Rs. 2-8 per lb. Chocolate Eggs containing Sweets, Re. 1-8 per lb., As. 2 each. Ordinary Sweets for School Children, etc., at As. 12 and 8 per lb.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the 'Bombay Gazette' Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from—to— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, ress Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.— Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

DIABETES CURED! DIABETES CURED!!

DR. C. C. GHOSH'S ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC

(Specific for Diabetes Insipidus and Mellitus.)

Thousands of desperate and long-standing cases cured with in the last 25 years.

Price Rs. 10.—Packing as. 4 only.

C. C. GHOSH & CO., Chemists, &c., FYZABAD, Oudh.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ordnance Warrant Officers' Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, near the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of dining table, side-board, writing table, darwing room cabinets, sofas, easy chairs, pier tables, almyras, chest of drawers, teak and bentwood chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron folding pots, also crockery, glass and plated ware, cutlery, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Japanese vases, Brussels carpet, folding harmonium, safe with stand, copper utensils, matting, &c, the property of the late Mr. JOHN MCKENNA.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Chapel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. PRICE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one rich-toned mahogany cantante resonante iron-framed square piano by Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, fancy flower vases, pictures, garden plants, etc, the property of G. H. Brooks, Esq.

The property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 double-barrel breach-loading 12 bore gun with waterproof cover.
A few pairs of gentlemen's Balmoral brown lace boots.
1 hunting and one pony saddle.
1 set of dinner service in 29 pieces, teak and blackwood furniture such as sofas and easy chairs, double and single almyras, wardrobe, marble table, teapoys, cabinet hatstand, writing table. &c,

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY the 1st. Prox, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the store yard of Messrs. Hill, Son, and Grenan, next to the Victoria Hotel, opposite the Prince's Dock—

One powerful steam winch so connected that it can be made to run any small factory such as a small bone, saw, or flour mill or work as a steam winch, one new small integrator capable of grinding 6 tons per day, besides other parts of bone crushing machinery, one condemned steam-launch boiler, one large boat repairple, one gig, one jolly-boat in good order, several large and small cog wheels, belt, pullies, &c., a small quantity of old scrap iron, old wire rope, brass turnings and filings, old rope, pourns, a few large lignum vitæ sheaves, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture of the latest design consisting of drawing room suites, handsome cabinets, strong made single and double mirror door-almyras, ottomans, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the state of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunney Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1896, at 4 p. m. the following valuable landed properties, Viz:—

LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the western side of Chimnna Butcher Street without the Fort, and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property described as lot No. 2 and on the south by the property of Bhimjee Purshotum and which said premises are registered by the collector of Land Revenue under old No 2497, 2497, new No 9518, old survey No 1339, and new survey No 4681, and are assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No 7198, and street No. 26 and 32 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situated on the western side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 1574, new No. 8115, old survey No. 1338, and new survey No. 4682, and assessed by the Municipality under C ward No. 7199 and street Nos. 34, 36, 38, containing by admeasurement 133 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Hurrysunker Kessowjee, and on the south by the property described as lot No. 1, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TEMKAR STREET, OUT SIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunney Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September 1893, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Temkar Street without the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 137 and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 1190, 1189, and 1190; new Nos. 8353, 8352, and 8354, old survey Nos. 2324, 2325, 1-2324, and new survey No 2-3777, and assessed by the Municipality under E. ward No 115, and street Nos. 93, 95, and 97, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Temkar Street, on the north by the property of Omar Ally Serang, and on the south by the property of Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hosein Kaliaynkar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th August, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock of Messrs. E. E. Corey and Co., consisting of Gunji shirts, shirts, socks, flannels of sorts, serge, diagonal straw hats, cloth cap, white shirts, neckties, silk umbrellas, walking sticks, scotch tweed, Cashmere serge, silk handkerchiefs, Cashmere and merino socks, bath towels cotton washing tweed, Cawnpore and Oxford shirting, collars, straw and sun hats, glass door cupboards, chairs, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD WATCHES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor.

1 gold open-face keyless repeater by "Courvoisier Bros." set with brilliants.
1 gold open-face keyless watch by "Courvoisier Bros." set with brilliants.
1 gold open-faced English watch by "Viner" with alarm.
1 gold open-faced watch by "Courvoisier Bros."
1 gold double case English watch by "L. Marcks."
1 gold double case watch by MacCabe.
The above watches are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 second-hand strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 handsome well-bred C. W. gelding, over 15 hands, up to any weight, goes in harness.
1 Powerful bay Arab pony, 13-2½, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong built Victoria with a bay Australian mare and a set of single harness.

On SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 38, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome Teak and Blackwood French polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship; best plated rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese Vases, a first-rate Mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Captain G. W. MITCHELL.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of L. GROMMERS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 28th August, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

ABERDEEN WHISKY

SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the eighth of June last, the public are advised that as the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN, which now leaves Bombay, at 17-30 o'clock, on FRIDAYS only, for Poona, is not patronised sufficiently to make it remunerative, it will be discontinued and not run on FRIDAY next, the twenty-eighth instant, or until further notice.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-second of August, 1896.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

MADRAS RACES.

3RD, 6TH, 8TH AND 10TH OCTOBER, 1896.

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRIES for the October Meeting CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1896.

For programme see Racing Calendar of May 28th No. 29, and "Asian" of May 22nd No. 607. Special attention is drawn to No. II General Conditions.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 21st September 1896, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January 1897.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th August, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL- SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

J. NEUBERG, 51 ESPLANADE ROAD, OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES
of all kinds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND............... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...........................$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,422½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,245xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p. c.	167
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	790
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,731
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	965xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	1,080xd
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	795
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs 12	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,070xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	630
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	610
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	685
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	825
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	730
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	685
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	600
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,270
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 10	250
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,070
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	630
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 30	890
Khanganum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	865
Leopold	3,600	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	280
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	890
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,190
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 120	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 100	2,825
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 7	635
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs 20	440
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	1,375
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	995
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	1,280
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	1,260
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	1,750
Sooderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	400
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 12½	410
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	450
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs 20	765
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	50	500	dvd Rs 30	700
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	665
Ueniskunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs 40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	925
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£12	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		425
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	10

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs 12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvd Rs 15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	105
Fort	150	3,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs 30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs 40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs 11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs 30	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	162½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000		10 dvd Rs 65	1,285

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	397
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	171
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,775
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	75	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co, Ld	1,350	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	460	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720		500	50	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	3,500	200	200	12	257
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co	4,080	200	175	21	288
Kurrachee Landing	580	500	200	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,090	100	100	dvd Rs 15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	169
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 6	100xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,090xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	6,200	25	100	dvd Rs 1	32½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17-3
Mexican Dollars	"	
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	13-12
Bar Silver	"	23-4
Gold Leaf	"	27-4-6
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	"	27-2-6
Bar Australian	"	27-1-6
Bar Bombay	"	27-1
Bar Pekin	"	......

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 1-47m., 1-39a. Low water, 7-27m., 7-50a.

B. V. A., meeting to form a cycling club, Rampart Row, 6-30 p.m.

"Mamma" at the Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men by the Rev. G. C. Walker, B.A., 8-30 p.m.

Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Durham Light Infantry vs. 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clio and Osborne entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Echuca left it on Wednesday, and the steamers Baron Belhaven, Kaveri, and Ponani yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Alphee and Bisagno entered, and the steamer Jubeda left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon at 4-30, punctually.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

VAGRANTS.—John Anderson and Archibald Brown, Europeans, describing themselves as foreman and storekeeper, respectively, were, yesterday, charged by Inspector Flanagan before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the city without any ostensible means of subsistence. The accused were arrested by Inspector Flanagan in the Mazagon district, where they were found loitering on Wednesday afternoon. On being questioned by the court, the accused expressed their wish to go to the Government Workhouse, and his Worship made an order accordingly.

TRIBUTES TO HOLY SHRINE OF ISLAM FROM H. H. THE NIZAM.—Munshi Kumruddin, Syed Gous Saheb, and Pervarish Ali Baig, and a party of sixteen other persons arrived in Bombay from Hyderabad (Deccan) by the Raichore mail on Sunday last, and were the guests of Syed Gulam Mohamed Rafaie at Imamwada Road, before leaving for Bagdad by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla yesterday. They take with them three valuable (Gelaf-i-Sharif), i. e., embroidered covers for the sacred shrines at Bagdad, Kerbella, and Najufashruff, together with the annual nazzar of Rs. 15,000 on behalf of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad (Deccan).

THE DANGER FROM WORKING OF QUARRIES, &c.—The letter from the Municipal solicitors on the functions of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee, under section 382 of the Municipal Act, regarding the working of quarries or the removal of stone, earth, &c., from a place which had actually become dangerous or a nuisance, was discussed at the last meeting of the Standing Committee. It was proposed by Mr. K. M. Shroff that the letter be passed on to the Corporation. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula moved an amendment that the letter be only recorded; and the amendment was carried by a majority of votes.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5-30 (weather permitting):—

March	To the Front	Hume.
Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedrotti.
Reminiscences of	All Nations	Godfrey.
Song (Cornet Solo)	The Everlasting day	Bevan.
Fantasia	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Valse	Louisana	Squire.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—Two Hindu labourers, named Ramji Sokaji and Chimnaji Raghoji, employed in a sodawater factory, belonging to a Parsee, named Dadabhoy Dorabji, at Memonwada Road, were, on Wednesday noon engaged in taking out an earthen jar, containing sulphuric acid, from a box, when the jar fell out of their hands and smashed on the ground, splashing its contents on both the labourers, who were severely burnt about their chest, hands and legs, which necessitated their removal to the J. J. Hospital. A small quantity of sulphuric acid also fell on one Gopal Cashinath, a pan shop-keeper, who was at the time sitting in his shop, close to the factory. He sustained light burns on his back, and was consequently removed along with the other labourers to the hospital.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A match was played between the Samaldas College and the Garacias, on Saturday last, in which the latter were defeated by 115 runs. Samaldas College scored 150 runs, to which S. D. Grant contributed 105. This time the Garacias team appeared to be weak, bowling being defective.—The Narel Purnima fair was held here yesterday. Early in the morning Hindus were seen on their way to the seashore to perform their ablutions. The people began to assemble from 2 p.m., and towards evening the roads were densely crowded. The train of carriages was driven towards the sea that their occupants might offer up prayers to the deity. A merry-go-round was erected just near the cotton market, while in temporary stalls there were trays containing sweetmeats of various kinds. The Memons made a effective display of toys, &c.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE BY THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—About a-quarter to 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Ringrow, House Surgeon of the Bai Motlibai Hospital, was driving, in company of one Mr. Hunter, along the Grant Road, when the hind quarters of his horse fell into a drainage excavation, twenty feet long, two feet and three-quarters wide, and five feet deep. The drain was being excavated at the time the horse fell in. There were only two lights, one at each end of the drain, and there was sufficient space for a carriage to pass at each end close to the footpath, but there was no light in front of the drain across the road to prevent a carriage or a person from falling into the drain. A policeman, who was posted about ten paces from the drain, shouted out to the coachman to stop, but before he pulled up, the horse jumped, and when the coachman endeavoured to pull the animal up, the hind portions of the horse fell into the drain, sustaining serious internal injuries to the loins. We hear that Mr. Ringrow intends to claim damages from the Municipality after the horse has been examined by a Veterinary-Surgeon.

ROBBING A DHOBIE OF HIS IRON.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Acting Inspector Henry Brewin charged Baloo Vishvanath, a dhobie, with house-breaking by day and theft of a dhobie's iron, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of another dhobie, named Balla Tookaram, residing in the compound of Mr. Burder's bungalow, at Napean Sea Road. About 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, complainant locked the door of his room, and went out to deliver some clothes to Mr. Graham, for whom the complainant also washes. On returning home about a couple of hours afterwards, complainant found his room broken into, the lock on the door lying on the ground, having been apparently opened by means of a duplicate key, and on entering the place, he discovered his iron missing. The complainant made a report to the police, and gave the name of the accused, whom he suspected of the theft, as he had lived with complainant for a couple of days, and had suddenly disappeared. The police on an inquiry arrested the accused at Chowpatty on the following evening, and recovered the stolen iron from a Marwaree, named Poonamchand Raja, with whom the accused had pledged it for a small sum. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STABBING AFFRAY AT DHOBIE TALAO.—About 7 o'clock, last evening, Tai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five, the wife of one Baloo Cushna, a coachman, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from serious wounds on both the arms and right leg, alleged to have been inflicted on her by her husband, with a large domestic knife. It appears that for some time past the party had been residing at Poona, where the husband, it is alleged, frequently ill-treated the wife, owing to her alleged misconduct, and quarrels took place very often between them. About eight days ago the woman left her husband's house at Poona, and absconded to Bombay, where she put up at her mother's house at Dhobie Talao. The husband, who had followed her to Bombay, went to his mother-in-law's house and asked Tai to go back with him to Poona. The woman refused to do so. A quarrel ensued between them, when in the heat of excitement the husband picked up a domestic knife, which was lying in the room, and stabbed his wife on the arms and legs. An alarm was raised, but before any assistance could arrive the man made his escape good. Inspector Robinson, of the Dhobie Talao section, on being communicated with, immediately proceeded to the scene and had the injured woman removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where her wounds were dressed, and she was detained under treatment. Though the injuries were serious, still the woman was not in any danger until a late hour last night. Rigorous enquiries are being made to trace the whereabouts of the absconding husband.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A YOUNG GIRL.—The case in which one Gunpat Krishnaji, a printer, was charged with having enticed away a young married woman, of the name of Subadhrabai, has been heard by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Friday. Mr. Lalkaka appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Vellinkar, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, defended. Laxman Dajiba, the brother-in-law of the girl, stated that she was married at Unawar, in the Karwar District, about eleven years ago, to his cousin, Balkrishna, and that since then they had lived as man and wife. That her husband was at Mirjan and unable to attend court, but that Subadhrabai having been left by him under his care and protection the law enabled him to prosecute the accused. After this Subadhrabai, aged sixteen, gave evidence. She stated that she became acquainted with the accused as he was a frequent visitor at her house and knew the whole family. On the Saturday previous to the enticement she received a message for an appointment from one Rakhmibai, in consequence of which she went and met accused on Sunday morning at the corner of the J. J. Hospital, and at his request she accompanied him to a room at Two Tanks. Accused had made to her promises of presents of some pretty sarees and silk cholies and had represented to her that he had engaged a charming new room which he would like to show her. She remained away from home up to Monday morning, when she was found out at Khota's wady by certain friends of the family, and she was persuaded to return home. Both the witnesses were cross-examined at considerable length, after which, for want of time, his Worship adjourned the case.

IS IT A LEGAL BY-LAW.—Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Tramway Company, yesterday, prosecuted Maneckji Dadabhoy, a Tramway conductor under by-law VI., framed for the regulation of traffic in or upon the tram cars, the accused not having issued a ticket though he was paid for it by a passenger. Mr. Velinkar, who defended accused, submitted that the part of the by-law under which accused stood charged was "ultra vires," as the section of the Act which empowered the company to frame by-laws did not give them power to frame this particular kind of by-law. A similar charge was disposed of by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in March 1895, and his Worship holding with Mr. Velinkar discharged accused, the court being of opinion that the by-law was "ultra vires." The Tramway Company afterwards obtained counsel's opinion which, he (Mr. Velinkar) believed was to the effect that the by-law was "ultra-vires." Mr. Dastur asked Mr. Ansell if counsel's opinion was obtained on the subject and if the opinion was as Mr. Velinkar said. Mr. Ansell replied that it was in regard to the charge of issuing a ticket bearing a non-consecutive number, but in the present case accused issued no ticket whatever and pocketed the money paid to him. The magistrate after looking over the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, remarked that all the reasons were not mentioned there, and he (Mr. Dastur) held that the by-law was not "ultra vires." Evidence was then gone into, and it was stated for the prosecution that an inspector boarded accused's car and commenced examining tickets, between Crawford Market and Bori Bunder. He found that two persons had given money, but were not given tickets. On the facts his Worship decided that accused issued tickets, too late, and after detection nothing was shown to attribute any motive to the inspector for falsely accusing a man who was doing his duty honestly. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 5.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—On the morning of the 25th inst., an information was lodged by Nanabhoy Jamsetji Dhanidadoona, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, charging Dadabhoy Nowroji and Bhicaji Dadabhoy Dhanidadoona with cheating, and Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy and Nowroji Maneckji with abetment of the offence. It seems that these criminal proceedings have arisen out of a certain High Court suit, filed by Nanabhoy against Dadabhoy Nowroji and Bhicaji Dadabhoy for a revokation of probate of an alleged last will and testament of his father, the late Jamsetji Jamasji Dhanidadoona, who died on the morning of the day on which it is said the will was executed. The information states that on Friday, the 21st inst., the informant met Bhicaji Dadabhoy, at Grant Road, where he was asked by the latter to go with him to his father's house, at Cumballa Hill, promising to settle the suit. The informant did so, and then it was arranged by Bhicaji, and his father, Dadabhoy, that they would pay to the informant Rs. 1,000 in cash down, and pass a promissory note for Rs. 3,000 payable after six months, if he consented to withdraw the suit. Accordingly, on the following morning, the informant was shown currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, by one Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, the brother of Bhicaji Dadabhoy, which was signed by Bhicaji and his father, Dadabhoy, in the presence of Nowroji Maneckji. He was then taken to a solicitor's house, at Girgaum, by Bhicaji and Nowroji, and on his way was induced by Bhicaji and Nowroji, who instigated the informant to instruct the said solicitor, to write a notice to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, solicitors, in their High Court suit, consenting to the withdrawal of the suit. Bhicaji told the informant that he could not part with the proposed promissory note without showing it to his said solicitors. He then left, and the informant was made to sit in a coach factory, at Girgaum, in company of Nowroji Maneckji. Soon after this, the said Nowroji Maneckji pretended to go in search of the said Bhicaji, leaving the informant alone in company of the said coach-builder. He then suspected some mischief, and reported the matter to the police. His Worship upon the above information granted the summonses asked for.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT HOG ISLAND.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

THE trial of Mr. Ruttonjee, the overseer, for using an explosive substance with neglect, thereby causing the death of two men, was concluded before Mr. T. S. Brooke, the Assistant Collector and First-Class Magistrate of Alibag. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the accused. The magistrate holding that no neglect was proved, and that the doctrine of "respondeat superior" did not apply to a fellow-worker, dismissed the charge, and acquitted the accused.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a game, this evening, between the Gymkhana and Rangers' F. C., commencing at 5-30, sharp. The following will play for the Gymkhana:—

Back—A. E. Edie.

¾ Backs—F. D. Vines, E. H. McCausland, W. Gale, and W. H. Cole.

½ Backs—H. E. John and L. S. Hudson.

Forwards—Rimington (capt.), A. A. Economo, G. Dodgson, E. W. Huddleston, T. D. Moore, A. Waller, G. Forsyth, and E. Shewan.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

913-114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Munguldas and another vs. Frederick Yorke Smith and others—Edgelow and G. Little and Co, Roughton and B and Craigie L and O—Part heard.

910-319-94—Payne G and S—Gowar Hemraj vs Hybatti Anandrao Kalekar—M H Khan.

914-230-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Rehimatbai vs Jamsetji Eduljl Treasurywala—Hiralal M and M.

916-332-94—Little and Co—L W Rivett Carnac vs The Damodhur Lucumidas Mills Co, Ld—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

457-95—Bhaishanker and K—Kaikushru Nusservanjee Bahadurjee and another vs Fazalbhai Visram and others—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.

555-94—Edgelow and G—Choonilal Panalal vs Mohunlal Choonilal and others—Ardeshir and H.

563-95—Payne G and S—Peroo Mahomed and others vs Karim Nensey—Edgelow and G.

467-95—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jadow and others vs Vithuldas Narrotumdas and others—Craigie L and O.

466-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Mohdina and another vs Haridas Somchand—Little and Co.

521-95—Shamrao P—Bai Pootlabai and others vs Raghunath Janardhun—Brown and M.

599-95—Thakurdas D and C—Adurjee Merwanjee Mistry vs Eduljee Maneckjee Shroff—Ardeshir H and D.

506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Poushia Gowan and another—In person.

404-95—Shamrao P—Umabai and another vs Jivandas Mowjee—Magonlal and R.

222-91—Little and Co—Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy vs Chutoorbhooj Moorarjee—Bhaishanker and K.

531-95—Crawford Burder—Ezekiel David Hayim and another Gabriel Issac Sherury and another—Ardasir H and D.

50-96—Thackerdas D and Co—Rehimubhoy Habibbhoy v Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

112-96—Bhaishunker and K—Jugjeewan Mohokan vs Hurgowan Gopal.

171-95—Payne G and S—Ayshabai vs Hajee Jakaria Moledina—Edgelow and G.

22-96—Pestonjee R and K—Hoossein Karrim vs Joosub Hoossein and others—Payne G and S.

69-96—Payne G and S—Shamjee Khandoojee vs Muktabai and others—F P Pavri.

503-95—Manshuklal D and J—Khooshal Sadashiw vs Poonamchand Jusropji and others—K J Mantri.

15-93—Payne G and S—Abdul Khan bin Abdul Rahim vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Ardasir H and D.

532-95—A F Turner—Paul Henri Barbezat vs Nensey Peeroo Mahomed—Payne G and S.

120-96—Little and Co—John Alexander Smith and others vs The Carpet Manufacturing and Co—Daphtary and F.

602-95—Payne G and S—Abdul Latiff Hajee Abdul Karim vs Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim—Dikshit and D.

616-95—Munshuklal D and J—Jamnadas Gigabhai and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Edgelow and G.

346-24991-95—Roughton and B—Francisco Boggiano vs Jugmohundas Vundravandas—Little and Co.

152-96—J Peace—Hurjiwan Ooka vs Purshotum Ooka and another—Payne G and S.

501-95—Little and Co—Sale Mahomed Jafferbhoy Tharia Topen vs Fazal Jan Mahomed and another—Pestonjee R and K, and Brown and M.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Harringdon Road-London England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

ARE RAILWAY RECEIPTS "DOCUMENTS OF TITLE?"

VELJEE HIRJEE AND CO., CLAIMANTS VS. BHARMAL SHRIPAL AND CO., ATTACHING CREDITORS.

THIS was a case stated for the opinion of the High Court under section 69 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act by Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, acting Chief Judge. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomjee, appeared for the claimants; and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the attaching creditors.

Mr. R. M. Patel, in stating the case for the High Court, said: These were three claimants' notices issued under section 278 of the Code, calling upon the attaching creditors to show cause why the attachment levied against 562 bags of castorseed in the possession of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, be not removed; and why the said goods be not handed over to the claimants, who were the consignees under the railway receipts, and had advanced Rs. 3,200 on the security of the said receipts. One Ookerda Poonja had consigned the goods from Viramgaum for sale on commission in Bombay by the claimants, and drawn four hundies against the same for Rs. 3,200. At the consignor's request, the claimants had accepted, and paid the hundies on receiving the railway receipts by post. The goods represented by the receipt were then in transit and had not arrived in Bombay. The sale of the goods on arrival was to be made on account and at the risk of the consignor, and the proceeds thereof credited to him as against the advance to his debit. On the evidence, I was of opinion that the claimants had made an advance by the payment of the hundi of Rs. 2,200 against the railway receipts for 387 bags, and of Rs. 1,000 against the receipt for 175 bags. The railway receipts were in the usual form adopted by the B. B. and C. I. and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and were headed "goods receipt note." The material portion was as follows:—"Received from Poonja, the undermentioned goods for conveyance by goods train consigned to Veljee, at Carnac Bridge station. The railway company reserves to itself the right of refusing to deliver the goods without the production of the receipt or until person entitled in its opinion, to receive them, has given an indemnity to the satisfaction of the Railway. If the consignee does not himself attend, he must endorse a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes it made." The goods arrived in Bombay on or about the 22nd April 1896, and were immediately after attached by the firm of Bharmal Shripal, who had obtained three decrees against the Consignor Ookerda Poonja. The claimants then applied for the removal of the attachment, and based their claim on being holders of the railway receipts representing the said goods; 2, on having advanced monies on the security of the same; and 3, on having the property in the goods transferred to them by the delivery of the railway receipts. Their counsel contended that the railway receipts were "documents of title," or documents showing title to goods," and relied on section 108 of the Contract Act. No evidence was laid before me to prove any custom or mercantile usage to show that merchants in Bombay had, in making advances on the security of railway receipts, invariably recognised these receipts as "documents of title," I was of opinion that the circumstances of the present case of an advance made by our agent for his principal on the faith of the railway receipts did not fall within the purview of either section 108 or 178 of the Contract Act; and that these sections did not apply. In the absence of any specific provision of the Contract Act, I applied the principles of common law as they stood before the passing of that Act; and I was of opinion that the railway receipts were not "documents of title" or "documents showing title of goods." I also held that by the mere delivery of the receipts to the claimants, and the subsequent advance made on them, the consignor did not transfer any possession to the consignees. I held that the claimants had neither actual nor constructive possession by attachment of the goods; the possession of the carrier was the possession of the consignor, and not of the consignee, the goods having been carried at the risk and on account of the consignor, and not at the orders of the consignee. I was of opinion that such Railway receipts could not be placed on a higher footing than the delivery orders issued after the arrival of the goods at the railway station. (Refers to some English cases.) I therefore held that the railway receipts could be regarded on by as tokens of authority to receive possession, and that they did not operate to transfer possession. They could not be likened to bills of lading, and could only be treated as delivery orders or dock warrants at common law. I held therefore that the claimants had no lien against the 562 bags they claimed, and that they failed to establish any right to the possession of them as against the attaching creditor of the consignor; and under Section 281 of the Code, I disallowed the claim. At the request of the Counsel for the claimants my judgment was delivered contingent on the opinion of the High Court. I beg to invite the opinion of their lordships on the following questions submitted on behalf of the claimants:—1. Whether the possession of the railway receipts, coupled with the fact of the claimants having made advances on the same, did not in law give the claimants the right to claim the goods represented or covered by such receipts, wholly, or to the extent of their advances? 2. Whether the possession of the railway company was not the possession of the claimants after the consignor parted with the railway receipts and obtained advances on the same? 3. Whether railway receipts in the hands of a Commission agent, who had made specific advances against them, are not documents of title, entitling the agent to claim the goods covered by the receipts against a judgment creditor of such goods? 4. Whether claimants obtained any lien over or property in the goods represented by the railway receipts, on the security of which claimants made specific advances? 5. Whether, on the facts formed, the court was not in error in disallowing the claim?

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in delivering judgment on the reference, said: The exact legal relations between the parties in this case do not seem to have been borne in mind with sufficient distinctness by the counsel or pleader who, on behalf of the claimants, presented the points for the consideration to the learned Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. It appears from the case as stated that one Ookerda Poonja consigned the goods in question from Veramgaum to the claimants, Veljee Hirjee and Co., Bombay, for sale on Commission by the latter and drew four hoondies against the same, i.e., against the goods, which hoondies the claimants' firm accepted and paid on receiving the railway receipts by post on the arrival of the goods in Bombay. Bharmal Shripal and Co., who were judgment creditors of Ookerda Poonja, attached the same as the property of their judgment debtor, Ookerda Poonja. The contest therefore lies between the attaching creditors of Ookerda Poonja on the one hand, who have attached the goods, and the claimants' firm of Valjee Hirjee and Co., who have made specific advances against the goods on the other hand. The claimants' firm have neither sold the goods to a purchaser nor pledged them to a third party, so neither section 108 nor section 178 of the Contract Act has any bearing upon their case. On the other hand the firm of Bharmal Shripal and Co. are not either unpaid vendors of the goods seeking to stop them in "transitu" under section 103 of the Contract Act, nor are the purchasers nor pledgees of the goods. They simply occupy the position of attaching creditors. What that position is has been pointed with great clearness by Westropp, C.J., in the case of Megji Hansraj vs. Ramji Jaitha, 8 Bombay H. C. Reports, p 169. They occupy exactly the same position as their judgment debtor, Ookerda Poonja himself. They stand in his shoes, and are in no better and no worse situation with reference to the goods in question than he would have been in had he sought to prevent the goods reaching the hands of Veljee Hirjee and Co. It is to our minds clear that Ookerda Poonja, had he attempted to prevent the goods reaching the hands of the claimants, who had made specific advances against them at his request, would have been promptly restrained in the attempt by an injunction. The case of Lutscher vs. Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, L. Rep. 1-2, B. D., cited by the Advocate-General, is, in our opinion, exactly in point. There the equitable agreement was to place the bill of lading in the hands of the firm who had made advances against it. Here it is to place the goods in the hands of the advancing firm. Mr. Scott, with extreme ingenuity, contended that the claimants' firm made the advances, not on the goods, but on railway receipts, and therefore advance their monies on worthless documents which are not like a bill of lading, symbols of the goods at all. We do not so read the case. Its third para. states that Ookerda Poonja drew against the goods, though the time when Veljee Hirjee and Co. were to accept and pay the hoondies so drawn was on the receipt of the railway receipts. The rest of the para. (3) makes this still more clear. The sale of the goods on arrival was to be made on account of the consignee, and the proceeds thereof credited to him against the advances. The Judge no doubt goes on to say: "On this evidence I was of opinion that the claimants had made an advance by the payment of the hoondies of Rs. 2,200 against the railway receipts for 387 bags, and of Rs. 1,000 against the receipt for 275 bags; but when Ookerda Poonja drew against the goods and the claimants were to be paid their advances out of the proceeds of the goods," &c. The learned Judge cannot, we think, be taken to mean that he was of opinion that the claimants had made the advance against the railway receipts, but that the particular advances which he refers to were made against the goods specified in the particular railway receipts which he mentions. It comes to this that by agreement between Ookerda Poonja and the claimants the latter were to make advances against the goods specified in the railway receipts when they received such receipts and were to pay themselves their advances out of the proceeds of such goods when they received and sold them. We cannot doubt but that that agreement constitutes a good equitable charge upon the goods as between Ookerda Poonja and claimants' firm when the rights of third parties do not intervene. We have already stated that the attaching creditors are but the "alter ego" for this purpose of Ookerda Poonja. No argument was addressed to us by Mr. Scott, based upon the wording of Section 280 of the Civil Procedure Code. We do not, however, think that it offers any difficulty as in the view which we take of the case we find no difficulty in holding that at the date of the attachment, the goods were in possession of Ookerda Poonja by the Railway Company, "on account of or in trust for" the claimants in the comprehensive sense in which that expression is used in the section. We notice the point lest it might be thought that we had overlooked it. The only doubt which we have felt in the matter is whether, as the aspect of the case which we have been above considering, was not presented to the Acting learned Chief Judge, and was probably not present to his mind when be was stating the case and framing the questions to be submitted to the court for opinion we ought to give our opinion upon it. But we think that, as the question (5) "whether on the facts found the court was not in error in dismissing the claim" is in the evident possible terms, we are at liberty to determine it, and as the facts are all before us, that we ought not to make shipwreck of a good cause upon the rock of overfine technicality by refusing to entertain it. We answer the 5th question in the affirmative, but do not consider it necessary to answer the other questions submitted for our opinion, as our answer to the 5th question is sufficient to dispose of the case. Costs of the reference will be costs in the case.

The case came on for final orders before Mr. R. M. Patel, the acting Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, on Wednesday last, when Mr. Maganlal Shroff appeared for Veljee Hirjee and Co., the claimants; and Mr. Setna, appeared for Bharmal Shripal and Co. The acting Chief Judge after hearing the arguments of Mr. Shroff and Mr. Setna, allowed the claim in accordance with the opinion of the High Court, but without costs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,029 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr A Vaz as a passenger.

THE Florio-Rutattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1499 tons, Captain L Mancini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (2nd August), with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt and two deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain G J Johson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (23rd July), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s s Osborne, 2,032 tons, Captain P Rethie arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama (18th July), with a general cargo, 53 horses and 9 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

THE s s Avala, 2,388 tons, Captain F W Langworthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (15th August), with a cargo of 4,900 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Alphee, 998 tons, Captain F Etienne, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachee, brought a general cargo and Mr Dalton and seven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain W H Hill, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karackee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Smith, Mr H E H Allana, and 5 ladies, Mr O Valjee and 2 ladies and 131 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major J C Swann, Captain Bailey, Lt P H Dyke, Mr Hussonbhoy, two others, and a boy, Mr Sayed Gose, Mr Cumroodin, Mr Purval Salla Beg, Mr Jehangee Maya, Mr Mahomed Oosman Badee Bee, Mr. Salemin bin Duri, Mr A Joseph, Mr Abdoola Fazal, Mr Abdoolalli and one friend and 68 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Horatio	2860	Wise	Hull	5-9	F Muir
E C	Drummond	1872	Crockatt	Marseilles	5-9	F Muir & Co
G	Merritt	448	Gillmore			D Abdoola
H	Tennaserim	1860	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
L	Brahmani	524	Budroo			Shepherd & Co
M	Bahaduri	829	Fairweather			Shepherd & Co
O	Stolzenfels	1933	Strenfing	Hamburg	3-9	Glade & Co
P	Thorndale	1970	Lorimer			W & A Graham
Q P	Mercury	2092	Hillen	Belfast	2-9	K Nixon

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Adam	Marmagoa	29-8	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera			Do.
Kaveri	553	Fakeera			Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Malacca	2516	Hening	China		P & O S N Co
3	Mazagon	3280	Daney	Japan	28-8	P & O Co
5	Shannon	2385	Crewe	Aden	28-8	P & O Co
6	Pekin	2135	Jephson	China	3-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-9	A Lloyds
9	Nurani	2870	Carson	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
10	Nadir	2041	Cribbon	Calcutta	27-8	T Morrison
12	Aston Hall	2234	McFee	Liverpool	5-9	E Bates
16	Jubeda	1711	Tyndal	Mauritius		H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	29-8	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	4161				P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44-30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Bisagno (s)	Mancini	Hongkong, Aug 2.
	Clio (s)	Johnson	Hull, July 23.
	Avala (s)	Langworthy	Calcutta, Aug 15.
	Osborne (s)	Rethie	Yokohama, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Æolus (s)	Brackenbury	Port Said.
	Loodiana (s)	Warrington	Calcutta, &c.
	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.
	Scindia (s)	Hill	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bisagno, for China, &c.
" Kola, for Karachi.
" Purulia, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
" Clio, for Hull, &c.
" Alphee, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
" Byculla, for Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Anapa s	Williamson	Batoum, July 25.
	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, Aug 17.
	Clan Macnab s	Alexander	Galle, Aug 20.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.		From.
25	Purnea s	......	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.		Destination.
24	Clan Cameron s	....	London.
	Rewa s	....	Calcutta.
	Shahjehan s	....	Rangoon.
	Camorta s	....	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Kirkdale s—197 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 1?0 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 5 barrels soap, J Jadowjee.

Persia s—1 hogsheads whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirkdale s—20 casks chemicals, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Persia s—4 hogsheads wine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Ras Elba s—7 cases medicine, R R Parakh and Co.

Oriental s—3 hogsheads wine, Phipson and Co; 10 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 2 cases glassware, 1 case provision, 1 case bacon, and 1 case ham, A M Sadder.

Edendale s—10 cases tobacco, Damodar Ruttonsey.

Carthage s—8 bales paper, M A H Tyabjee, 2 cases medicine, B Cullianjee.

Thorndale s—215 cases chemicals, Phillips and Co; 25 cases provisions, and 6 cases confectionary, Eduljee Bezonjee and Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baroda s—41 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 15 cases claret, K N Curranee and Co; 22 cases writing paper, K Abdool Hoosein.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baroda s—10 bales paper, M A M Shurufally.

Shannon s—3 cases cutlery, Hajee Abdool Hajee Hoosein.

Hochheimer s—1 hogshead brandy, D Dadabhoy.

Bhopal s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co; 37 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 1 cask brandy, 2 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co; 4 cases claret, and 4 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—8 cases glassware, Abdoolally Tyebally; 36 bales brown paper, C Macdonald and Co; 40 bales brown paper, &c, M A M Shurufally; 31 bales writing paper, A H Hyderally; 41 cases aniline dye, S Narayen and Co; 5 bales paper, Essabhoy M Abdoolally and Co; 111 cases writing paper, N Heptoolabhoy; 74 bales writing paper, &c, Abdool Hoosein Haiderally.

Maria Valerie s—21 bales paper, and 29 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally; 18 bales paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

Madura s—17 bales paper, M A M Shurufally.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations!

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	86 48	84 71	90 93	84 59
Thursday, August 27	0 4	0 00	0 8	0 00
Total	86 52	84 71	91 1	84 59
Total fall to Aug. 27, 1895	57 35	49 84	50 44	50 71
Total fall to Aug. 27, 1894	70 65	57 12	58 35	50 58

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·593	C	2	103·5	84·0	68	...	..	..
Sirsa	29·569	WNW	4	105·0	84·0	61	...	..	..
Delhi	29·634	SE	3	95·2	82·0	80	...	20·76	—9·19
Agra	29·627	SE	4	95·5	82·7	73	...	10·56	—10·22
Cawnpore	29·62	ESE	3	93·8	80·6	84	...	11·68	...
Allahabad	29·605	ESE	5	91·6	81·3	85	...	19·78	—8·24
Jhansi	29·626	NE	1	93·1	80·2	77	...	30·14	+1·56
Jacobabad	29·651	S	5	106·9	80·1	67	...	1·85	—0·75
Karachi	29·749	WSW	11	90·3	79·0	83	...	13·07	+7·56
Jeypore	29·697	NW	4	97·1	76·9	73	...	11·30	—9·36
Ajmere	29·713	W	12	90·4	76·6	8·	..	23·95	+7·87
Deesa	29·762	WNW	8	91·3	75·5	82	...	24·92	+4·74
Ahmedabad	29·769	WNW	2	89·2	77·6	79	...	30·91	...
Bhuj	29·753	W	10	88·9	73·4	74	...	19·01	+7·74
Rajkot	29·797	WSW	5	89·1	73·3	78	...	38·20	+15·70
Veraval	29·806	W	5	83·5	77·8	78	..	16·63	...
Neemuch	29·726	WSW	9	87·8	73·6	91	0·09	27·65	+4·41
Indore	29·761	NW	5	85·7	70·5	95	1·44	25·09	+2·97
Saugor	29·632	Calm	9	87·8	74·6	91	0·92	33·23	—1·19
Jubulpore	29·624	NW	4	84·1	75·1	95	1·16	62·17	+18·86
Hoshangabad	29·690	W	7	83·9	73·6	100	2·10	41·05	+2·13
Khandwa	29·748	W	11	79·2	73·1	90	0·63	32·18	+11·17
Raipur	29·616	SW	6	81·8	75·1	91	0·49	57·10	+20·73
Nagpur	29·651	Calm	10	77·2	75·1	91	1·80	46·17	+14·16
Amraoti	29·721	W	10	74·5	70·8	95	1·98	29·2.	+6·02
Akola	29·758	WNW	10	77·5	70·7	88	0·31	25·15	+2·56
Surat	29·790	Calm	C	86·5	78·6	82	...	40·66	+5·12
Malegaon	29·788	WSW	9	87·4	71·2	80	...	22·42	+9·58
Bombay	29·837	WSW	9	85·1	77·8	79	...	84·3	+27·79
Poona	29·84?	W	15	84·0	68·9	79	...	25·78	+11·38
Ahmednagar	29·820	W	12	84·9	69·4	71	...	11·86	...
Aurangabad	29·818	WNW	4	92·0	69·2	81	..	26·49	..
Sholapur	29·833	WSW	11	86·8	69·0	66	...	9·90	—5·13
Ratnagiri	29·870	Calm	3	83·4	72·9	89	0·10	64·95	—23·37
Belgaum	29·874	WSW	18	75·2	64·8	92	0·07	56·11	+25·32
Goa	29·895	W	8	82·0	74·4	91	0·23	86·90	...
Karwar	29·910	WSW	4	83·2	74·5	79	0·65	95·42	—2·03
Mangalore	29·922	WNW	2	81·8	74·9	91	0·51	110·61	+20·86
Calicut	29·927	NNW	5	83·2	74·0	92	0·72	91·50	+14·49
Cochin	29·932	NNE	M	84·7	74·2	89	1·04	78·74	+16·83
Bangalore	29·919	WSW	11	79·7	65·3	90	0·04	6·91	—6·21
Secunderabad	29·772	W	14	82·6	70·9	69	...	17·28	—1·57
Masulipatam	29·747	WNW	11	91·6	78·1	81	0·07	16·32	—1·18
Bellary	29·890	W	12	87·2	72·2	64	...	2·08	—3·97
Cuddapah	29·829	NW	M	95·1	76·9	63	...	10·77	—2·93
Madras	29·818	W	7	92·5	77·0	65	0·02	9·65	—0·25
Coimbatore	29·879	W	6	88·9	70·3	77	...	7·95	+4·34
Trichinopoly	29·862	W	8	98·6	77·8	61	...	0·88	—6·10
Negapatam	29·842	SW	8	98·1	77·9	74	..	3·4·	—3·94
Colombo	29·931	W	17	83·0	74·0	87	1·40	13·53	—0·87
Aden	29·816	Calm	13	89·8	75·9	85	...	0·01	—0·19

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (87·43); G T H=0·00 (84·71); St G H=0·00 (89·17); C P=0·00 (84·33).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly on the Malabar Coast, and at Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Central and North-West Provinces, and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong at Colombo, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Akola, 16 at Bhuj and Bellary, 14 at Secunderabad and 12 at Colombo, Bangalore, Khandwa, Rajkot and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Agra, Jeypore and Negapatam and the minimum 4° in excess at Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (2·10"), between one and two inches at Indore, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Cochin and Colombo, and light to moderate showers at Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Akola, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Calicut. A small depression exists to the eastwards of Jubbulpore, and as the winds around it are cyclonic, the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition and rain is to be expected in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast continues to be weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about normal, thereby indicating the probability of light or moderate showers on that coast at present. In all other districts the weather conditions are unfavourable, and little or no rain is likely at present.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th August, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·792
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·6
Dew Point		73·5
Relative humidity of Air		·784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		7·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·8
General Directions of wind*		W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	216
Fall of Rain		0·00
Total fall during month		19·37
" year		84·59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th Aug.		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

THURSDAY'S observations.—Pressure has increased briskly over the south of the Peninsula, and locally at Sambalpur, but elsewhere the alterations are slight or small. The only important change in the general conditions to-day is the movement northwestward of the depression. The centre of this depression is now apparently midway between Sambalpur and Sutna. Owing to the barometric rise in the south the gradients have increased over the Peninsula. The winds are cyclonic within the depression area, but blow from the normal monsoon directions. Elsewhere the force of the monsoon remains light. On both sides of India the temperature has fallen fast, and is below the normal average over the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the heat remains greater than usual. There has been general moderate to heavy rain in the Central Provinces, and general light rain south-west of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, but in other parts of India nothing more than scattered showers are reported. In the Central districts the heaviest falls are five and a-half inches at Chanda and two inches at Hoshangabad; in the Peninsula one inch has falls at Cochin; in Burma one, and three-quarters of an inch in Bassein; and in Northern India two inches at Gorakhpur.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Angel, Ida	Green, Rebecca	Nicolas, Pierrotti
Aronivici, Burih	Guriba, B B	Nawab, Mohsinul Mul Mohsendaia
Ardandio, Madame	Godrell, Collin, Capt	O'Neill, A R
Alderson, Mrs	Gopall Baboo	O'Connor, T
Allabkhsh	Howell, H N	Orr, A E
Alladeen, B	Herrenkotel, Otto Von	Ochs, E Aug
Burgess, H, of Broxted	Hill, W H, Capt	Pigot, J L
Bronover, Louisa	Hafiz, Ullah	Prichard, G M, Col
Brockman, E, Mrs	Ilbery, Capt	Roper, Mrs
Connie, J P	Ingli	Russell, George
Conchrin, George	Jardan, P A	Rajah, Aily
Cook, Charles	Johnson, C, (1st B C)	Stone, G, Mrs
Carpenter, Licentia May	Jost, Steffie, Miss	Sylveston, E
Dyce, G H C, Col, C B	Jackson, Mrs	Starkey, A
Dudelsak, Bruche, Madame	Kristnaswami Buttler	Scott, B
Decroix, Henry	Kroo, Irma	Sheriff, F
Esposito, Genaro	King, I G	Schultz, E
Edwards, C W	Lewis, W C	Sukerman A
Edwards, Mrs	Mulroney, E, Mrs	Smith-Grant, G M, Dr
Fortune, Raval Monsieur	Master, Robert	Thompson, Jas
Florence, Madame	Mitchell, J	Taylor, J Worsley
Guatoux, E F, Mrs	Marco, Juan	Vangan, R E, Lt
	MacArthur, A	Wakefield, W B
	Niceforo, Calandricini	Wilson, Mrs
		Whillwa, A W
		Ward, J W

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, Esplanade Road.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
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Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by
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Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.
Price :—Rs. 2 per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
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BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.

WITH the exception of a few showers, the weather at the Presidency has been fine since the date of our last report, and a much-needed break has occurred in some of the up-country districts. A much larger business, confined, however, to the earlier portion of the week, has been done in Cotton by exporters ; but the local Mills have been very small buyers, and latterly demand has fallen off from shippers also in view of the altered tenor of advices from Liverpool and New York. Wheat and Seeds remained steady in tone, with the usual moderate amount of export business passing until yesterday when both markets became firm, and a considerable business was reported in the former, at some advance in prices. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated slightly, but the movement upon the whole has been upward, and, this evening, half of the previous weeks decline had been recovered, our closing quotations being 3-32d. above those which ruled last Thursday evening. Money remains easy and in limited demand. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities are ½ per cent. higher ; Threes have declined a-half per cent. Freights are quiet but steady with rather more enquiry for tonnage to continental ports. Business in Imports has been upon the same scale, and though the tone of the Piece Goods market may be called rather firmer, prices generally are not quotably higher.

MONEY.—Although upon the whole there was only a slight enquiry for monetary accommodation during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday, and the market remained easy, the Bank's Cash Balance last Friday evening (when the Bank closed for the *Cocoanut* holiday) showed a diminution of over 21¼ lakhs, at 237 lakhs. This was brought about by an increase of nearly 11 lakhs in trade requirements and a decrease in the aggregate of 10 lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches ; withdrawals from Private Deposits to the amount of some 23 lakhs, counterbalanced to the extent of nearly 12 lakhs by a material decrease in both Loans and Bills Discounted, having been the items contributing to the altered position of the trade demand, which at the close of the previous week showed a falling off of 15¼ lakhs.

The demand for accommodation has meantime been limited, and the market easy, the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remaining at 3 per cent; and the quotation outside, 1¼ per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail day with a firm feeling at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates advanced, and Credits were done at 1s. 1 25-32d., while Wire Transfers were sold by the Banks up to 1s. 1 23-32d., and later in the day 1s. 2 3-16d. was the best rate for three months' sight Credits. On Saturday the market was closed for the *Cocoanut* day holiday, and on re-opening on Monday was quiet at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Only a very trifling business was reported, Merchants' Bills having been scarce, and no demand having been felt for Bank remittance. Opening on Tuesday with a quiet, not to say weak, feeling at 1s. 1 31-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d., for three months' sight Credits, rates became steadier during the day, and 1s. 2d. was quoted for Bank media of remittance, at which some Bazaar business was done. Merchants were not disposed to do much either way, and the market closed steady but dull. The market was steady to firm in tone yesterday at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There were a few merchants' Bills placed ; but the market advanced during the day and 1s. 2 1-32d. Telegraphic was obtainable, while Credits were quoted at 1s 2 1-8d. Reuter's telegram to hand this morning reports 45 lakhs of Council Bills having been placed at the usual weekly biddings, at 1s. 2 1-16d. ; a lakh extra, at 1s. 2 3-32d. ; and three quarters of a lakh more, at 1s. 2 1-8d. ; and this market opened steady at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Only a small business was done, either way, but rates improved 1-32d. ; at the close of business, however, the market was inclined to be weak, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2 3-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.		1s. 2 3-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2¼d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 9-32d.
Francs	3	do.	149¼
Do.	6	do.	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened last mail day at 109 9-16 for 3½ per cents for Money and 109 7-16 for Account, and these rates were maintained in a steady market until near the close, with 104½ quoted for 3 per cents. Rates re-opened after the holiday at 109 5-16 for 3½ per cents for cash, and 109¼ for the coming Settlement, and were steady until near the close when an advance of 1-16 per cent was established in both positions ; for 3 per cents 104¼ was the quotation. On Tuesday the market opened at 109 3-8 for Money and 109 5-16 for Account, for 3½ per cents, and advanced therefrom ⅛ per cent in a steady market ; but the feeling was weaker at the close, the advance was lost, and rates left off at the opening level. Three per Cents were quoted ½ per cent lower at 104. Yesterday the market opened at the improved rates of 109 7-16 for money and 109 3-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents., at about which it remained during the greater part of the day quiet but steady in tone ; but before closing a further advance of 3-16 per cent. took place in both positions, at which rates left off ; three per cents. remained at 104. This morning, last evening's closing rates for 3½ per cents. were quoted at 109 9-16 for cash, and 109½ for the settlement on the 3rd proximo ; but 1-16d. per cent. was lost in a weak market, to be recovered, however, at the close. 104¼ has been quoted for Threes.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged, at 133. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 112¼.

SHARES.—A fair business has been passing this week on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip and the previous downward movement has been, to a great extent checked, the movement in prices which has taken place during the week under notice having been about as much in sellers' as in buyers' favour.

In Cotton Press and Miscellaneous shares there has been but little doing, and quotations generally are steady and unchanged. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we have to report in Cotton Mill shares an advance of Rs. 50, in Sun ; of Rs. 25, in Manockjee Petit ; of Rs. 20 each, in Currimbhoy, David, Sholapore, and Swadeshi ; of Rs. 15 each, in Hope, Khatao Mukunjee, Queen, and Union ; of Rs. 10 each, in Britannia, Lukhmidas, Mahaluxmee, and Oriental ; of Rs. 5 each, in Empress, James Greaves, Presidency, and Western India, while Madras United have declined Rs. 100 ; Lord Reay, Rs. 85 ; Ripon, Rs. 35 ; Hyderabad, Morarji Goculdas, and Soonderdass, Rs. 25 each ; Jubilee, Rs. 20 ; Dhun, Rs. 15 ; Indian, and Sassoon, Rs. 10 each ; Jewraj Balloo, New Great Eastern, Connaught, Colaba Land and Mills, Framjee Petit, and Hindustan, Rs. 5 each ; and Leopold Rs. 2. In Presses, Sind-Punjab are Rs. 10 higher ; and Colaba, Rs. 5 ; while, on the other hand, English and Prince of Wales, are each Rs. 5 lower ; and New Berar, Rs. 2½. In miscellaneous Alcock Ashdown, and Delhi and Northern India Flour are each Rs. 3 lower; and Kemp and Co., Rs. 2 ; while Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 125 higher in the 1st June, and Rs. 25, in the second ; and John Roberts, Rs. 10 ; In Railways Ahmedabad-Prantij have advanced Rs. 2½ ; and Tapti Valley declined Rs. 2½ Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been no change of any importance this week in our market for staple *Grey Goods*. Up-country buyers have operated; only to the extent of the orders received by them ; and the Bazaar dealers have all along been willing to do business at current rates. Quotations generally have been what they were this day last week. In *Blached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods only a small amount of business has been reported on the basis of previous rates. In *Locally-made* Goods, transactions to a moderate extent have been reported, what little has been done consisting of light weight goods. The week's Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar have been about 3,5000 packages, and of *Local Goods* some 1,300 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has again been reported in *Imported Twist*, the market for which have been steady, and prices unchanged. About 13,000 bales of *Bombay Spinnings* are reported sold in China for the fortnight ending on last Tuesday morning. Exchange has receded a little ; but, on the other hand, there has been a rise of 1 to 2 dollars per bale in the price of yarn. This has given the stimulus which speculators demanded , but meantime both speculators and China buyers have held aloof from the Bazaar. The Sales for the week have been about 1,000 bales, and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations :—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to	4 7-8	per lb
"	" 8s	"	4¾	"	5	"
"	" 10s	"	5	"	5⅜	"
"	" 12s	"	5 1-8	"	5 13-16	"
"	" 16s	"	5¾	"	6 5-8	"
"	" 20s	"	6¼	"	7	"
"	" 24s	"	7 1-8	"	7½	"
"	" 30s	"	7½	"	8	"
"	" 40s	"	8¼	"	8¾	"

METALS.—There has been no change whatever in the position of either *Copper, Yellow Metal* or *Iron* this week, all these metals having been steady at previous quotations, with a moderate enquiry in all cases.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Powell's Duffryn*, August shipment, at Rs. 23¼ per ton ; and of Wallace's Merthyr, ready in harbour, at Rs. 22¾ per ton. *Seelpore* (Bengal) has been sold at Rs. 12, August shipment ; and *Sanctoria*, for the same shipment, at Rs. 13 per ton. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	nil.	
West "	"	
Australian	"	
Powell's	Rs. 23½	per ton.
Cardiff	" 23	"
Japan	" 15	"
Singarini	" 13½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In the earlier portion of the week under notice a large business was done by exporters in this staple, in a steady market, and at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy ; but local consumers have been very small buyers all along, and latterly, following the course of the ruling markets at Liverpool and New York the demand from shippers has also fallen off, and prices have receded slightly, though the feeling has remained steady. The purchases for export aggregate some 9,000 bales, consisting of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera-Bhownuggur descriptions and Bengal ; while the Mills have taken about 3,000 bales, their purchases having consisted entirely of Oomras and Dhollera.-Bhownuggur kinds. This evening the market closed steady, with a moderate demand, and prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The rainfall over the Cotton area from the date of the last official advices by wire up to the despatch of the telegrams from the districts on Monday morning, only exceeded an inch at Cawnpore and Julgaum in the Bengal and Oomrawattee districts, respectively ; and reports of the growing Cotton crop were upon the whole decidedly favourable. At Delhi and Agra, in the Bengal circle, however, the plants required more rain ; but in the other districts of the same circle the crop was flourishing, as it was also in all the districts of the Oomrawattee circle, though a break in the weather was needed at Julgaum. At Broach the weather had become bright and reasonable ; also at Wudhwan, in the Dholera circle, and the Cotton plants were flourishing there and in all the other districts of the same circle. A break was needed at Hubli in the Dharwar circle. Drought continued at Bellary, in Madras, where only some 2 inches of rain had been registered since the 1st June.

This morning's telegraphic advices from the districts are generally of a favourable tenor, the Cotton plants being reported as flourishing in most of the districts, though they required more rain at Agra, in the Bengal circle, and needed fine weather at Dhulia and Julgaum, in the Oomrawattee circle. At Broach, the crop was doing well in seasonable weather ; and in the Dhullera circle, prospects had much improved at Wudwan, sowing had begun at Dhollera itself, and in the other districts the plants were flourishing. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, Cotton sowing was making good progress :

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz. :—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	180	3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	168	2 15-32d.
Do. Good	"	160	2 13-16d.
Belatee, Fine	"	189	3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	180	3 1-8d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	"	179	3 1-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	190	3 9-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	200	3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	192	3 5-16d.
Do. Good	"	182	3 5-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	197	3 13-32d.
Westerns	"	185	3 7-32d.
Broach, Fine	"	216	3 11-16d.
Do. Good	"	208	3 9-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	9,094	6,331	4,843
From 1st Jan. to 26th August	1,62?,698	1,387,345	1,520,622
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,710	1365	5488
From 1st Jan. to 26th August	655,317	486,960	762,380
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	605	560	1524
From 1st Jan. to 26th August	285,?45	120,267	134,942

WHEAT continued in but moderate request, but steady in tone, with prices unchanged, until yesterday, when the market became firm in tone in presence of a much better enquiry from shippers, and a large business was reported, while rates advanced a half to one anna per cent. to our quotations, say :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	12	0	per cwt
Do. 85 "	"	4	11	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4	12	0	"
Red Delhi	"	4	0	0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4	7	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	9	0	"
Hard Red	"	4	0	0	"

SEEDS, also, which had been steady during the earlier part of the week, with only a moderate export business passing, have latterly become firm, but without any marked increase in demand from shippers. A slight decline took place in the price of *Linseed* at the beginning of the week, and rates for *Rapeseed* advanced one anna per cwt yesterday, this evening's closing quotations being as follows :—

Linseed	Rs.	6-10-6 to 6-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	7-10-0 to 7-13-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	"	7-6-0 to 7-7-0	"
Do. Red do.	"	6-10-0 to 6-14-0	"
Gingelly, white	"	43-0-0 to 44-0-0	per candy.
Do. mixed	"	40-0-0 to 41-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Wheat for the week	44,973	37,283	24,908
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	3,045,970	4,033,843	2,737,294
Linseed for the week	8,651	6,476	13,740
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	3,187,791	2,559,574	5,066,256
Rapeseed for the week	24,637	9,276	34,299
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	840,410	1,957,631	3,227,152
Gingellyseed for the week.	726	2,062	846
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	822,050	734,234	749,586

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1896. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	9,750	26,018	20,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	1,278,850	2,154,494	1,502,368
Linseed for the week	39,106	61,454	38,076
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	2,813,155	2,172,938	4,894,784
Rapeseed for the week	84,650	3,585	56,634
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	874,260	1,650,019	2,788,554
Gingellyseed for the week.	......	......	......
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	1,062,924	1,037,391	891,498

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—August 26.

10 p.m.	79·6

THURSDAY, August 27.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	79·7

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEDFORD—August 23, at Barrackpore, the wife of J P Bedford, C S, of a daughter.
BRETHERTON—August 12, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Captain G H Bretherton, D A C G, of a daughter.
COUSENS—August 24, at 10, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of W L Cousens Bengal Pilot Service, of a daughter.
PARKER—August 20, at Forest Hill, Murree, the wife of Captain J L Parker, R A, of a son.

DEATH.

IGNATIO—August 23, at Madras, of dropsy, Andrew Edmund Henry Ignatio, late of Tellicherry, aged 44.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1896.

THE unhealthiness of Poona both in Municipal and Cantonment limits is a matter requiring the urgent attention of the local authorities and of Government. The visitation of cholera, and the abnormally high death-rate of the last few months, are partially explained by the excessive rainfall of the present monsoon, but that in itself would not have so swollen the death returns, if more care had been exercised in recent years to remedy admitted sanitary defects. It is an open secret, too, that with the laudable object of not unduly alarming the inhabitants, attempts have been made, by toning down the news from day to day, to lead the public to put a more favourable construction on the condition of affairs than is warranted by the actual facts. But such efforts at concealment are to be deprecated, since they tend to hinder and delay those remedial measures for which the thinking portion of the public would agitate if familiar with the real state of affairs. Government itself will not act until a certain amount of public pressure is brought to bear ; and much less can the zealous politicians who form the dominant party in the City Municipality be expected to divert their attention from Imperial and Provincial concerns, to consider such a trifling matter as the death-rate of their own city until strong public pressure is applied. There was a time, not so far distant, when Poona was regarded as a great health resort, to which many European children were regularly sent for a beneficial change. But the reputation of the Deccan capital in this respect has been entirely lost. The climate was as dry and bracing as the very best portions of the Deccan, but it has year by year been deteriorating. The main cause of this regrettable change is well-known to be the same as that which has so injuriously affected the healthiness of Karachi, and has also been the cause of frequent remonstrance on the part of the Health Officer of Bombay in his periodical reports to the Municipality. Large quantities of water are poured into Poona for drinking and household purposes, and no arrangements are made for carrying the water off. Neither are any arrangements worthy of the name made for filtering water brought into the City and Cantonment, or for preserving it from contamination. Instead of being brought from the Kharakwasala Lake in closed mains, it comes a distance of eight miles uncovered, and is being constantly fouled by the poorer classes from villages and houses along the route. It is useless to look for an improvement in the habits of the people who thus unwittingly spread the germs of enteric and other diseases amongst the soldiery, and the civilian population, European as well as Native. An instance of the utter lack of knowledge on the part of the people in regard to the desirability of keeping the water supply free from contamination is to be found in the measures taken by a number of humble residents to propitiate the goddess who has sent down the cholera epidemic, as they suppose, upon them. They decapitated a bullock, and as an offering to the angry deity threw the head into a well, which they continued to use for drinking purposes. It was not until the attention of civic officers was directed to the matter by the horrible stench arising from the decomposing sacrifice that the well was closed. How can it be expected that people who will thus violate the most elementary sanitary law will be brought to see the necessity of keeping the water-supply free from contamination as it comes in an open channel along eight miles of country ? A line of sentinels stationed at short intervals is the only alternative to the construction of main pipes, if the non-fouling of the water in its journey from the source to the consumer is to be assured.

It is true that certain improvements have been carried out in recent years, especially within cantonment limits. For instance, a great deal of good was done, some years ago, thanks to the initiative of the Duke of Connaught, by the prohibition of the cultivation of irrigated crops of sugarcane up to the very compounds of the bungalows in the Civil and Military lines. The cultivation of sugarcane within certain limits was prohibited, and what the cantonment lost in picturesqueness it gained in sanitation. But unfortunately the step was not carried to its logical conclusion, as canal irrigation within cantonment limits was still continued. One result was thus described by the Sanitary Commissioner in the last published report of an inspectorial visit to Poona : "The ground round the lunatic asylum is water-logged by percolation from the canal, the filthy channel of which winds round the back and premises of the Sassoon Hospital, and has long been justly a subject of complaint by the staff of that important public institution. It is truly surprising to find that such an evil has been allowed to remain unremedied for so many years." A medical gentleman of high standing, who has given considerable attention to this most important subject, informs us that enquiries and observations made on the spot lead him to the opinion that the Cantonment authorities waste their time in looking after trifles and neglect matters of real importance. He instances the road-sweeping, to which in his opinion (and this view is supported by the Sanitary Commission) far too much attention is paid, while the halalchore service is undermanned. The same authority is of opinion that unless improvements worthy of the name are effected, some of the diseases now epidemic will become endemic. It is feared that there may be a large mortality from that peculiar form of fever which many years ago visited Bombay, especially in Colaba, and which, owing to its malignity, was known as pernicious fever.

That the condition of affairs within Poona city is as bad as can well be imagined, may be seen from the tabular statement contained in the Sanitary Commissioner's last report, as to "the principal sanitary defects in each Town and Rural Circle." The table thus summarises the most glaring defects of the Deccan capital : "No proper drainage ; no filter works for filtering the water-supply ; the existence of bad private privies." A glance at the general contents of the tabular statement leads one to the conclusion that this disgraceful state of things is scarcely surpassed by the most benighted municipalities in the Presidency. It is a sad commentary on the grant of local self-government in India, that this should have to be written of the Municipality of a city, whose leaders pride themselves, and with good reason, on their educational and intellectual attainments. This goes far to make people agree with the strong opinion expressed by Dr. MacRury in his valedictory report as Sanitary Commissioner : "The precepts and practice of modern sanitary science are beyond the comprehension of the average mofussil Municipal Commissioner, and it is not far from being criminal to entrust him with their observation and execution." But however this may be, the unfortunate part of the business is that the Cantonment Committee sets the city Municipality but a sorry example of sanitary reform. The present visitation of cholera, and the excessive mortality of the year, will prove a blessing in disguise if it leads to adequate measures being taken to win back for Poona the reputation for healthiness which it enjoyed a quarter of a century ago. The lives of so many civil and military officers, and of the general population, have been so lamentally sacrificed of late, that the question can no longer be played with. Unless Poona wishes to lose her proud position as the Deccan capital, and the monsoon seat of Government, the civic and cantonment authorities must bestir themselves. They must do something more than merely "record" the reports of highly qualified Medical officers on the sanitary defects of the place. A Committee off experts should be appointed, and Government should either insist on the prompt eradication of the more serious existing evils, or else should shake off the dust of Poona from its feet, and find monsoon accommodation elsewhere.

WE are glad to observe that the Government of India have acted upon the suggestion made in these columns last week and reduced their weekly drawings from 45 to 40 lakhs. The reduction of the sale of Council Bills announced by the Secretary of State for India yesterday acted like a magic spell on our Exchange market. Council Bills for 45 lakhs were placed at 1s. 2 1-16d., and Rs. 580,000 extras were sold up to 1s. 2 1-8d. Exchange was dull and drooping only two days ago. Banks, which were chary to draw even at 1s. 1 31-32d., are now eager sellers at 1s. 2 3-32d. without finding buyers. Gold dealers, on the other hand, have bought largely sterlings at any price they can get, and have come out to unload their purchases. Importers, too, after having in their eagerness to buy contributed their share to render confusion worse confounded, are now tranquilly looking on, having more confidence in the future of exchange. At the same time, exporters who have been withholding their Bills in a falling market are now in the market to sell. On the whole, our market has assumed a healthier tone. This transformation has been occasioned by a reduction of the trifling amount of 5 lakhs a week. The position of the Council Bills is such that the Secretary of State can afford to reduce the sales considerably without in the least feeling its effects, as with the commencement of our export season a crore a week will be hardly sufficient to meet trade requirements. These violent fluctuations, which are so detrimental to trade, can be avoided if the Government will only take into their hands the monopoly of the importation of silver into India, or guide it by a sliding scale of duty. This appears to us to be the only way to raise exchange to the coveted rate of 1s. 4d., which Government have been endeavouring to attain ever since the closing of the Mints.

THE Administration and Progress Report on the Mofussil Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay, is a bulky document, for there are now close on three hundred of these institutions open. In them approximately two and a-half million patients have been treated, and these with remarkable success. In the returns it is shown that small-pox, cholera, malarial fever, and leprosy were less prevalent during the year 1895, and there was a marked decrease in these diseases over the two previous years, whereas dysentery, rheumatic affections, diseases of the ear and skin, and other affections were common, and returned a larger number of admissions than in 1894 and the year previous. The cases of eye diseases show a decrease over 1894, but an increase over 1893. As regards the number of cases treated, malarial fevers, as usual, stand first on the list. Next in order follow skin affections, eye and ear diseases, rheumatic affections. One of the least satisfactory features of the report is the diminution in the number of cases of malarial fevers. The causes assigned to the prevalence of these fevers are briefly summed up as heavy rainfall leading to increase of sub-soil water, bad and imperfect drainage, bad, unsuitable or deficient food, deficient and unseasonable clothing, polluted water-supply, and insanitary dwellings. Until the sanitary life of the people improves, however, Surgeon-Major-General Cook is persuaded that this class of diseases will probably always head the list, and no permanent reduction in the admissions can be hoped for. One of the latest additions to the long list of medical institutions in the past year was the Lord Harris Travelling Dispensary. It was started on May 20th, and it seems that before the official year closed, 4,616 out-door patients were treated, and of these 2,133 were men, 967 women, and 1,516 children, giving a daily average strength of 17·0, 7·1 and 11·2, respectively. The most common complaints in the Daskroi taluka, Ahmedabad, where the dispensary works, were malarial fevers, and eye, ear, skin and respiratory affections. There was fortunately no epidemic. The water-supply is, it appears, ample and fairly good in quality. The sanitary condition of the villages in the Daskroi Taluka is, however, unsatisfactory, and a far greater amount of sickness might naturally have been expected. There were 104 minor surgical operations performed. Vaccination is carried out by the taluka vaccinator. The dispensary was inspected by the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad on the 10th December 1895. The total cost was Rs. 870-15-10, and the cost per patient three annas. Thus it will be seen that the institution is already doing excellent work among the people for whom it was established. Travelling dispensaries are the only means of providing medical attendance for the poor people dwelling in remote districts. It is a matter for regret that there are so few of them.

MR. SAYANI's consent to preside at the forthcoming Congress was promptly wired Home by those interested, and the English journals, which are friendly to the movement, go into details as to the president-elect's career and peculiar fitness for the post. Some of our contemporaries speak of him as a co-religionist of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji ; another refers to him as "this distinguished Hindu gentleman." But the majority having read his name in full recognise in "Rahamatulla Muhammad Sayani" a follower of the Prophet ; and venture to hope that his consent to occupy the chair will bring to the Congress-fold Mussulmans throughout India, whose numbers have hitherto held aloof from the Congress and its aspirations. Our Manchester contemporary is the only journal which has an absolutely correct idea of who Mr. Sayani really is, and it accepts his appointment as another indication of "the efforts consistently made by the Congress to unite the various creeds and races of British India."

MR. J. L. JENKINS, I.C.S., acting Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., will act as Collector of Salt Revenue during his absence.

MAJOR J. W. WRAY, I.S.C., acting Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed furlough to Europe from the 24th July for six months on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT C. F. HAROLD is to act as Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, until Captain E. F. Marriott delivers over to him charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps.

MR. J. A. MCIVER, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, is to hold charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Thana and Karjat, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., on leave.

MR. F. J. A. HILL, Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-five days, and Mr. W. E. Young is to act as Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, during the absence of Mr. Hill.

THE following appointments have been made vice Mr. W. W. Loch, I.C.S., retiring :—Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I. C. S., to be Senior Collector and Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector vice Mr. Woodburn.

MR. N. D. DHAKMARVALA, G.B.V.C., is to act as Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, during the absence of Veterinary-Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey on leave or pending further orders.

MR. G. M. WOODROW, Lecturer in Botany and Agriculture in the College of Science, Poona, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. T. PETERS, M.B., is to act as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, pending further orders, from the date of Surgeon-Major D. C. Davidson proceeding on leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. H. QUICKE, Second Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

MRS. K. CHRISTIE has been appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* House Surgeon, Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, with effect from the 5th August, 1896.

LIEUTENANT W. D. WAGHORN, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulling Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been granted special leave in India for two months and eight days.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 25, was 669, giving a death-rate of 40·18 per annum per thousand as against 29·10 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·23 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 137 died from fever ; 2 small-pox ; 38, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 81, phthisis ; 58, diseases of the nervous system ; 91, affections of the respiratory organs ; 74, diarrhœa ; 22, dysentery ; 34, still-born ; 55, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 33 ; Brahmin, 23 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 2 ; Hindu of other caste, 320 ; Hindu out-caste, 62 ; Musalman, 162 ; Parsee, 28 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 20 ; Eurasian, 7 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 2 ; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 298 as against 307 the corresponding period of last year, and 301 the average over the past five years.

THE *Englishman* thinks the attention of the Government of India might profitably be directed to the waste of money and trouble at present entailed by the system of Higher Hindustani examinations for officers in the Army. Formerly it was only necessary for the examiner that he should have passed the Higher Standard himself. He might only just have come through the ordeal, and in many examinations this was actually the case ; but no hitch occurred in the proceedings, and the examinations cost the Government nothing. All this is now, however, changed. The President of the Examination must have passed the Urdu Proficiency. He receives a fee of Rs. 100, plus detention allowance of five rupees per day, plus liberal travelling expenses, of course, on the first class scale. Surely this is rather an absurd arrangement, when a field officer or Staff Corps officer who has passed the Higher Standard should be available at any station where examinations are held—instead of, as frequently happens, under the present system, haling an officer from a long distance. One officer is sufficient to run the Lower Standard Examination, and one officer should also be capable of running the Higher Standard. With the aid of a translation he could easily correct the exercises, besides which the services of a Munshi are everywhere available. The Lower and Higher Standard Hindustani examinations deal only with Urdu, and any officer who has passed the Higher Standard might be put on to preside at either examination.

THERE has been made at Warrington for the new Glasgow District Subway the biggest rope used for haulage purposes. It is about seven miles long, is 4 5-8 inches in circumference, and weighs nearly sixty tons. It has been made in one unjointed and unspliced length of patent crucible steel. When in place, it will form a complete circle round Glasgow, crossing and recrossing the Clyde in its course, and will run at a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS ARMENIAN OUTBREAK IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE INSURGENTS CAPTURE THE OTTOMAN BANK.

LONDON, AUG. 27, MORNING.

Advices just received from Constantinople state that a body of forty Armenians, yesterday afternoon, seized the Ottoman Bank there, after killing the guards on duty.

They still held the building late last evening, and were firing on the police from the roof and the windows.

Simultaneous rioting took place in other quarters of the city, and many have been killed and wounded on both sides.

The rioters have sacked the shops, and a bomb was exploded outside the guard-house, several soldiers being killed and wounded.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS MOVING UP.

Her Majesty's ship Dryad has left Therapia for the city, and the French and Italian guardships follow.

Her Majesty's ship Cockatrue has arrived *en route* from the Danube.

LETTER FROM MR. McKINLEY.

NEW YORK, AUG. 27.

A letter from Mr. McKinley has been published in which he formally accepts the candidature for the Presidency, and urges strict protection coupled with reciprocity.

NEW BRITISH AGENT AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, AUG. 26, MIDNIGHT.

Mr. William Conyngham Greene, of the Diplomatic Service, has been appointed British Agent at Pretoria, in the place of Sir Jacobus de Wet, resigned.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The forward movement of the Nile Expedition has been resumed, and the garrison at Guardah is advancing to occupy Abserat.

THE CRISIS AT ZANZIBAR.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO SAID KALID.

Her Majesty's cruiser St. George, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Rawson, and Her Majesty's cruiser Racoon have arrived at Zanzibar, and landed two hundred and fifty blue jackets and marines.

The ships are drawn up in position and their guns command the Palace.

It has been ascertained that Sahid Kalid's force numbers two thousand five hundred men, who are all well armed.

Rear-Admiral Rawson has sent an ultimatum to Said Kalid that unless he surrenders by nine o'clock in the morning, the Palace will be bombarded.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 26.

The steamer Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 21st instant, arrived here, at 9 p.m., to-day.

TROOPS IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

A REDISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

The following proposals in connection with the permanent strength and distribution of troops in the Tochi Valley have received the sanction of the Government of India:—Datta Khel: 4 guns, 2 maxims, 20 sabres, 924 rifles; Boya: 20 sabres, 92 rifles; Miran Shah: 2 maxims, 40 sabres, 368 rifles; Idak: 20 sabres; 40 rifles; Sardgi: 20 sabres, 52 rifles. The movements will be carried out at once. The head-quarters of the force will be at or in the neighbourhood of Datta Khel. The infantry regiments will be kept at war strength, and will be relieved annually. The Native Infantry Battalions at Kohat will also be included in the roster of reliefs for duty in the Tochi Valley.

GENERAL NICHOLSON.

Major-General Nicholson, Mhow District, is granted two months' privilege leave from this date.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL'S APPOINTMENT.

No official confirmation has still been received of the appointment of Sir Baker Russell to Bengal. The appointment, however, is to be made during the first week in September from England.

RIOTS IN PERSIA.

Riots are reported to have occurred near Tabriz, in Persia.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, AUG. 27.

The Presidential Assault-at-Arms will commence from to-morrow, and last till the 5th September. This year there are several new events on the list, and many competitors have arrived from different stations, and the tournament promises to be a greater success than ever.

Lord Sandhurst gives two cups, one for galloping and another for driving, for competition by the Artillery. Lieutenant-General Duncan has given two prizes for tug-of-war. General Gatacre has offered two prizes for bayonet *vs.* bayonet. Major O'Sullivan, Commanding the Sappers and Miners, has given a prize of Rs. 100 for the best British officers in the combats, sword *vs.* sword, mounted, and sabres and fencing. Captain Davidson, Inspector of Gymnasia, has also given a prize of Rs. 50 for the sabres. The Committee of the Presidential Assault-at-arms have given four silver medals for the best men at arms in the mounted and dismounted competitions, and the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament of London have offered eight silver medals to be competed for in different events.

Besides these, there are several other events to compete, some of them open for officers, British and Native, namely, tent-pegging with lance, and sword fencing with foils, sword *vs.* sword, and sabres, riding and jumping competition. There are only three events for team competition: physical drill with arms; bayonet exercise; and bayonet combats.

FOXHOUNDS MEET.

The Poona and Kirkee foxhounds met at the south gate of Ganeshkhind. A large field turned out. Amongst the ladies present were Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Newnham-Smith, Miss Bagnell, and Miss Stephens. The pack drew round the hill at the back of the Butts, and the hounds went off on a faint scent, but were whipped off, and went down the road, far as the Ganeshkhind compound, and were put into a small copse. The jack went out, and ran in the direction of One Tree Hill. On crossing the Canye nulla, the jack took refuge in the plaintain groves, but the hounds hunted him out. The jack then emerged, seeking the open and heading straight for Pashan, when some pariah dogs, belonging to the Bringari encampment, turned him back into some cover. The hounds chopped him up, and the pack then was taken along the foot of the hills, but drew ground towards Bhamburda, without any results.

THE MANDALAY-KUNLON RAILWAY.

SICKNESS AMONG THE WORK PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, AUG. 27.

The accounts recently circulated as to the mortality and sickness amongst the staff and workmen on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway are very much exaggerated. There has been much fever since the beginning of the rains, but the mortality has been small, and of late much improvement, as the men are getting acclimatised to the cold.

Three thousand men are kept at work during the rains, and much progress is made. It is expected by December over twenty thousand will be at work, and probably if no epidemic breaks out, the rails will be laid as far as Maymyo by next rainy season.

SHOCKING SUICIDE BY A BOY.

David Reynolds, a lad of fifteen, committed suicide in Rangoon last night, by blowing out his brains with a Martini-Henry carbine. Reynolds was a temporary clerk in a Government office, and was yesterday informed that his services were no longer needed. He locked himself in his room, and with a carbine which he possessed, being a member of the Naval Volunteers, shot himself.

ANOTHER STEAMER MISSING.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 27.

The Sir Lancelot, a sailing vessel plying between Persia and Calcutta, is supposed to have been lost, with all hands. The last port from which she is reported is Alleppi, on the Malabar Coast, and has not since been heard of.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUG. 27.

A grand exhibition of Indian and foreign arts was opened, yesterday, by his Excellency Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umara, the Prime Minister, with great *eclat*. The decorations were grand and imposing. A guard-of-honour was drawn up, and his Highness' band was in attendance. Among those present were:—Mr. Wilkinson, Colonel Dobbs, Razakali Beg, Shams-ul-Ulmah Syed Ali Bilgrami, Mr. Syed Ali Hasan Khan Bahadur, Justice Khuda Bukhsh, Raja Srinawas Rao, Mr. Hormasji H. Vakil, Shas-ul-Ulma Shibli, Nawab Sikander Nawaz Jung, Bukhshi Ragunathpershad, Nawab Akbar Jung, Mr. Jamshedji, Nawab Ekbal Yar Jung, Mr. and Mrs. Nundi, Mr Liakat Ali, and Mr. S. Mitra.

Mr. Akbar Alikhan, of Delhi, read an address, explaining the objects of the exhibition, and thanking his Excellency and his Highness' Government for their kind patronage.

Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Kur, of Bombay, addressed the assembly. He dealt on the importance of such an exhibition, on which depends the material prosperity of the country. He thought the Indian patriots should unanimously preach to the people that the salvation of India mainly depends on industrial progress.

Moulana Mirza Hairat, of Delhi, in an impressive speech supported Mr. Kur's remarks.

His Excellency then rose up, and in reply expressed his thanks to the members of the company for the kind address presented to him. His Excellency said that with the increase of population, the means for employment should be provided for. His Highness' Government paid attention to the economic question, and granted leases to several factories in his Highness' Dominions. He characterized the movement as a praiseworthy one, and aimed at the national welfare of the country, and he heartily wished the exhibition of the Indian Travelling Trading Company every success.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat, arrived here from Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 19-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	30 11-16

The sum of about £450,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon Captain E. Crewe, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Ayerst, Mrs F E, and infant	Munro Miss and Sister,
Bliss, Mrs	Maclean, Lieut C A A
Booker, Mr G F C	Martin, Surg Lieut Col W
Bushe, Major F, R A	Parker, Mr M C
Cassim, Mr S M	Porter, Lt H A
Chatterton, Lieut	Quinney, Mr A
Dennis, Mr W	Solano, Mr E T
Dundas, Lieut and Mrs and family	Sharpe, Mr A
	Swaminadham, Mr
Dundas, Mr J and Miss	Tarver, Lieut W K
Gale, Mr R	Varty, Mr T N
Melvill, Capt H	

FOR BRINDISI.

Archer, Capt C	Knox, Hog G E
Bowden, Mr F M	Laltan, Mr F K
Brady, Mr	Ogilvy, Mr A
Coldstream, Lieut W M	Rogers, Mr C S
Cotton, Mr H E A	Routh, Col W R
Osmaston, Mr L S	Smeaton, Mr and Mrs Donald
Head, Lieut H J	Woodroffe, Mr J C
Haig, Surg Capt P B	

UNIVERSITY CRICKET ELEVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has often been suggested that a Bombay University cricket eleven should be formed every year out of the best of the college cricketers. This year matters have been brought to a head, and for want of a regular University club, the joint honorary secretaries of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association were asked to take the matter up. A cricket match will be played on Monday, August 31st, against the Parsee Gymkhana, on their ground, beginning at 11 a.m., sharp. The following have been selected to play for the Bombay University:—Messrs. P. H. Vakil (captain), Elphinstone College; S. H. Davur, Elphinstone College; N. B. Saklatwala, St. Xavier's College; D. M. Raja, St. Xavier's College; B. F. Batlivala, St. Xavier's College; J. D. Mody, Elphinstone College; H. D. Kanga, Wilson College; S. C. Dadysett, St. Xavier's College; L. K. Bhide, Ferguson College; M. B. Vatcha, Elphinstone College; and B. J. Doctor, Wilson College. K. D. Engineer, Elphinstone College, and Mr. M. R. Parukh, St. Xavier's, are selected as reserve men. It is only fair to state that the Deccan College would have been accorded one or two places in the team had they been willing to send their representatives to Bombay. It is hoped that in future the Bombay University will take its place among the leading cricket elevens of the Presidency. The necessary qualifications are that a student must be in residence at some college affiliated to the Bombay University, and must not be of more than five years' standing from matriculation.—Yours, etc.,

OSVALD V. MULLER,
D. J. TATA,
Joint Hony. Secs., B. H. S. A. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted between Radde and Khabarowka.

Cable Zanzibar and Mombassa interrupted.

Line Hodeida between Mokha and Cheiksaid interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Friday, the 28th instant.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Saturday, the 29th instant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE hear from Kashmir that the men concerned in the brutal murder of the keepers of the octroi post at Titwal have been arrested. They proved to be three Yaghistani *bakarbans* or goat-graziers.

THE Government of Bengal has called for schemes from the Divisional Commissioners for the improvement of the roads and communications in the province.

THE Ordnance Officer at Rangoon has been appointed Inspector of Explosives for Rangoon town and Hanthawadi district.

MR. REYNOLDS, Director-General of Telegraphs, proceeds home on three months leave next week, Mr. Luke officiating for him.

GENERAL LOCKHART will inspect the hill stations in the Sirhind command in September, arriving at Simla towards the close of the month.

MR. MCCABE, C. S., at present Inspector-General of Police, Assam, has been granted the frontier medal with clasp for Lushai 1889-92.

MAJOR-GENERAL NICHOLSON, commanding the Mhow District, who has been unwell lately, is taking two months' leave to Kashmir. During his absence the command will devolve on Colonel Wodehouse, R. H. A.

THE camp for the Durand Football Tournament at Simla will open next Monday. Major Willshire, of the Black Watch, will be camp commandant, with Lieutenant Good, Bedfordshire Regiment, as adjutant. The ties will be drawn on September 7th.

AT the instance of the Government of Bengal the Sanitary Board has called for a report from all District Boards as to whether any tube wells have been sunk in their jurisdictions, and if so, whether they have been successful.

THE case in which Miss Linton, of the American Mission, Calcutta, is charged by Akhoy Nath Chatterji with aiding and abetting his wife in kidnapping his minor daughter, came up before the Northern Division Magistrate on Monday. As there was no likelihood of an amicable settlement, his Worship fixed next Saturday for hearing the case.

RULES have now been framed for regulating the grant of joining time allowance and travelling allowance to officers transferred from one District Board or Road Committee to another. The want of such rules has long been felt.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir has re-arranged his plans and left Srinagar for Jammu on Friday, instead of some time later on as first intended. The members of the State Council remain in Srinagar for some time longer.

THE total cost of the protective works in course of construction on the bank of the Indus, opposite to the north of the city of Dehra Ghazi Khan, will be Rs. 6,74,700. Of this amount Rs. 2,02,000 will be lent to the Municipality by the Local Government at 4 per cent which, with the outstanding balance of Rs. 1,28,700 of the loan previously granted, will give a consolidated loan of Rs. 3,30,000 to be repaid in thirty years. The remainder of the estimate for the new works will be provided from Imperial and Provincial revenues.

IT has now been decided that the Jhansi camp-of-exercise shall be held from November 30th to December 12th, the reports of the civil officers showing that fodder and water will be sufficient. Orders regarding the troops to be concentrated and the staff to be employed will shortly be issued. Lieutenant-General Sanford will have the direction of the manœuvres.

THE net forest revenue for the various province in India, exclusive of Madras and Bombay, was Rs. 48,41,000 for the year 1895-96, or 4¼ lakhs more than in the preceding year. In 1870-71 the surplus revenue in these provinces was only 2 lakhs; in ten years it rose to over seventeen lakhs, and in the quinquennial period ending with 1890 it averaged thirty-eight lakhs annually. Since then it has steadily expanded until it is now well over half a crore.

SIDNEY GREEN, who was until Monday in custody in connection with the suicide of Mrs. Moore, has been released on bail of Rs. 300 by the Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah. Evidence of the accused being a European British subject will be recorded on the 1st proximo.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MCCONNELL, M D., F. R. C. P., Professor and Physician at the Calcutta Medical College, died on Monday afternoon from acute peritonitis after only four days' illness. Doctor McConnell joined the service in 1870, and for the past 26 years has been intimately connected with Calcutta. Almost immediately upon his arrival in the country he was made house-surgeon of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab observes, in reviewing the administration of the Punjab Stamp Department for the past three years, that the increase in revenue is remarkable, particularly bearing in mind the high figure it had already attained and the rapidity of its previous growth. The triennium ending with the year 1890 produced a total revenue of Rs. 36,22,718, whilst that closing during the present year has an increase on that total of Rs. 2,64,619. To the increased facilities which have been afforded for their purchase, and the rapid development of the Province necessitating their larger use, is attributed the increase in the sale of one anna receipt stamps, which have risen year by year without exception since 1887. During the past three years 4,57,648 more anna receipt stamps have been sold than in the previous triennium, and the Department believe that some proportion of this success should be attributed to the precautions instituted three years ago to check the illegal practice of issuing unstamped orders on private bankers. Nor is this increase confined to one department, for the sales of ordinary postage stamps show a yearly improvement of a lakh, and those of telegraph stamps of Rs. 20,000 during the past two years.

THE Lord Chief Justice has certainly added to his already great reputation by his conduct of and summing-up in the Jameson case. Lord Russell has always had a happy facility for rising to great occasions which did not desert him on this occasion. The trial, too, was thoroughly worthy of the traditions of the English Bar. The case for the Crown was admirably managed by the Law Officers, whilst Sir Edward Clarke and Sir Frank Lockwood absolutely left no stone unturned on behalf of their clients. Sir Edward Clarke, in particular, made a wonderfully clever speech. It was a case of bricks without straw, but the result was none the less an admirable piece of workmanship.

THREE murderers were hunged at Winchester Gaol on July 21st. They were Frederick Burden, a dock labourer, who, on February 19th, cut the throat of Angelina Faithful, a woman with whom he had lived at Portswood; Philip Matthews, a coachman, who murdered his daughter, a child of six, by strangling her at Copnor, near Portsmouth, on Easter Monday last; and Samuel Edward Smith, a private in the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, who, on May 28th, shot in barracks at Aldershot, Robert Payne, a corporal in the same regiment. On the collapsible floor in the execution shed had been marked in chalk the initials of each of the three men, in order that there might be no delay when they came, to take up their positions. The pinioning of the condemned men was quickly accomplished by Billington and his assistant, and just before eight o'clock struck, the first words of the burial service reached those waiting at the scaffold, indicating that the procession had already left the cells. The men walked firmly to the scaffold, and the assistant, having quickly strapped their legs, Bellington adjusted the nooses and pulled the white caps over the heads of the condemned men. The bolt was drawn, and the men died without a struggle. The prison surgeon afterwards descended the pit, and reported that death had been instantaneous. Comparatively few people gathered outside the gaol to see the black flag hoisted.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Rax Alp on the Semmering, which has a fatal attraction for inexperienced tourists, who have perished upon it by the dozen, is of easy access on one side so that ladies and children ascend it frequently. The chief attraction, however, lies in the perpendicular walls of rock which such tourists love to climb. Two tramway conductors, last week, obtained leave for four days, and though neither of them had ever climbed a hill they decided to ascend the Rax Alp. They were not missed till the end of their leave, and were searched for all day on Friday and Saturday, when their bodies were found horribly mangled, and without clothes, at the foot of a steep wall of rock, down which they must have been precipitated on Thursday afternoon. They had been seen on the morning of that day.

AN inquest on Mlle. Albertina, the lady parachutist, who was drowned in the Bristol Channel, was held at Nash, near Newport. It transpired that her real name was Louisa Maud Evans, that she was only fourteen years old in December, and that she had never made a parachute descent before. Mr. Hurley said he believed the girl was unconscious when she fell with the parachute into the channel. Gaurdon, under whose directions the assent and descent were made, admitted that he told the girl to keep secret that it was her first attempt at parachuting. The jury returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned," but added that Gaudron displayed great want of judgment in allowing so young and inexperienced a person to make a descent in such weather. The Home Secretary is considering whether he shall take action in the matter.

AN amusing story of the Lord Chief Justice is going the rounds. When he was still known as Sir Charles Russell, he went to Scotland to help the Radicals in a certain campaign. He purposely began his speech with some very badly pronounced Scotch. After the confusion caused by his apparent blunder had subsided, Sir Charles said, "Gentlemen, I do not speak Scotch, but I vote Scotch." Thereupon there was tremendous applause. When this subsided, Sir Charles went on, "And I often drink Scotch." After this he was the hero of the hour.

A "KLEINSTAATEREI" has just been abolished in Germany. The little village of Kurnbach, which has hitherto belonged partly to the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and partly to the Grand Duchy of Baden, was, a few days ago, by treaty between the two Powers, solemnly and for ever incorporated into the Grand Ducal State of Baden. The oddest thing about the joint jurisdiction under which the Kurnbachers have hitherto lived was that the houses were not allotted to Hesse or to Baden by their position inside or outside any frontier line betwixt the two States, but by the date of their erection. Houses built at one period belonged to one "nationality," houses built at another period belonged to the other. One policeman was found sufficient to keep order for both the States, and his uniform was consequently parti-coloured, his green coat showing that he was the officer of Baden, and its blue facing and trimmings bearing witness that he officially represented the Majesty of Hesse. Now that the blue has been stripped off, and nothing but the Baden green remains, a Hessian newspaper suggest that his old coat should be presented to the German Museum as a politico historical relic.

THE German Army, according to the July *Reichsanzeiger*, will, in future, under the Statute, consist of 624 battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 494 batteries of field artillery, 37 battalions of foot artillery, 236 pioneer battalions, 7 railway battalions, and 21 train battalions. The Kaiser-Manœuvres are to take place between Gorlitz and Bautzen, from the 8th to the 12th of September. The four divisions of the 5th and 6th Corps will be commanded by Count Waldersee, who will fix his headquarters at the village of Hochkirch, famed for Frederick the Great's disastrous defeat on October 14th, 1758. He will operate against the 12th of Saxon Corps, consisting of three divisions, and one division of the 4th Corps, under Prince George of Saxony. In contrast to the method pursued last year, the two armies will, by the Emperor's special orders, retain their Commanders-in-Chief and staffs unchanged throughout the manœuvres. There will not be many visits or festivities, in order that the time may be devoted exclusively to the business in hand.

BEFORE the Viceroy Li set sail for Europe, he was presented by the Baptist Church of Shanghai with a handsome copy of the New Testament. "On presenting the Book, Dr. Bryan said (we quote from "The Bible Society Reporter") he hoped his Excellency would become a recipient of the happiness revealed in the Scriptures which it was his privilege to hand him. Li Hung Chang accepted the New Testament, and turning over its pages expressed his great delight—at the beauty of the workmanship." This reminds one of the recipient of a masterpiece who thanked the painter for its beautiful frame, and of a story told of the late Mr. Pater. Someone had sent him a presentation copy of a very laborious work. "Thank you so much," wrote the famous critic, "for your book. I have enjoyed it very much. There is such a pretty dash of gold in the paper inside the cover." But the Chinese Viceroy got a little further than that—at any rate, in intention or promise. "He said he would read it through on the journey. He further said he would trust to the Book to bring him back to China in safety, whereupon Dr. Bryan advised him to trust the God of Heaven for his safe return." Well, one might carry a worse talisman than a Testament.

CONGRATULATIONS are always due to a writer who contrives to reinforce the exiguous phraseology of musical criticism with a new and radiant expression. This feat has just been accomplished by an English contemporary, in which we read that Mdme. Melba's "high notes had the glamour of an opal, but nothing of the sharpness of the steel knife."

A SPECIAL feature in this year's German manœuvres will be supplied by war dogs, which have been most admirably trained for seeking the wounded and carrying despatches. At the command "Seek," accompanied by a gesture indicating the direction in which the dogs are to search, they will start off without allowing themselves to be disturbed by any surrounding circumstances. They will find the men who figure as wounded with unfailing certainty, take a piece of their clothing—cap, helmet, or a piece of cloth torn off—and bring this back to the ambulance men, whom they then conduct to the spot. In the despatch service the dogs fulfill their duty with admirable speed and certainty. They carry the despatches in a small box affixed to the collar.

DEATH has darkened the "little window" at Thrums. "Jess," the leal-hearted heroine of Mr. Barrie's memorable story, is dead. To-day, on a newly-turfed grave in the cemetery of Kirremuir, there lies a wreath of fading flowers, bearing on a card the inscription, "To the memory of my oldest friend." The card bears the name of J. M. Barrie. The prototype of Jess had been intimately known to the novelist from his boyhood. She was esteemed by his parents, who not infrequently committed him in his childhood to her charge. Little they dreamed that the laddie was one day, in an unlooked-for fashion, to immortalise his kindly custodian. For years she was an invalid, and the little window of the "house on the brae" proved her only outlook on the world. That Jess received many a kindness at the hands of the novelist, and many a little reminder that fame and fortune had not intruded between him and his "oldest friend," goes without saying.

ALTHOUGH the precise date has not yet been actually fixed, the first class battle-hip "Cæsar," one of the "Majestic" type, is to be floated out of dock at Portsmouth at the end of August or beginning of September. The "Prince George," another ship of the same class, is to be ready to be passed into the A Division of the Fleet Reserve by October 31st, and in order to accomplish this object overtime is to be worked if necessary. This will give us by that time a reserve of two first-class battleships of the newest type, the "Prince George" and the "Renown," and to these may be added the "Victorious," which should be followed early in the New Year by the "Jupiter." As far back as last March the Admiralty fixed September for the completion of the "Victorious" at Chatham, but it hardly seems probable that the arrangements then made will be strictly carried out.

THE MEMON MERCHANT CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Bhaishankar, of Messrs. Bhaishankar and Kanga, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub, better known as "Janni Sett," who stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of *hundies*, of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,000, and cheating Haji Abdul Haji Abd Satar, in respect thereof. Mr. Bhaishankar asked for an adjournment on the ground that his client was suffering from giddiness and fainting fits, and could not be brought into the court. He was seated in his carriage, but was not in a state to attend the court. Mr. Payne, who represented the other side, consented to the case being adjourned, Mr. Bhaishankar asked for the court's sanction. His Worship allowed the case to stand over until Wednesday, the 9th proximo.

BUSHIRE NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, Aug. 15.

SINCE my last notes, there has been nothing of importance. The Persian Empire throughout its length and breadth has been enjoying perfect internal peace.—It is said that Persia is at last going to have Municipalities in its chief towns and cities. It is hoped that the much needed improvements in sanitation and otherwise may come to realization.—There have been no changes in the Government of the different Provinces of the Empire except in Arabistan, where his Excellency the Nizam-es-Saltaneh has been replaced by his brother, the Said-ul-Mulk, both lately Governors of Bushire, and with high favour with their master, the Shah-in-Shah. In the Government of Fars also the Nazem-ed-Dowlah has succeeded the Ruku-ed-Dowlah.—The assassin of the late Shah was executed at Tehran on the 13th instant. Khan Ali Khan Zabit (Collector) of Bunder Rig, who rose against the Government of the Kawam-ul-Mulk, when Governor of Bushire, has died of cancer.—As the wheat and barley crop has been very poor this year, the prices in corn have risen to between 25 to 50 per cent. There is also scarcity of dates, and, no doubt, famine in these circumstances may be expected.—The weather has been exceptionally pleasant this year for the season, the thermometer readings being between 95° and 100° during the hottest part of the year (from 15th July to 15th August). On the 14th instant, the thermometer rose to 105°, which is the highest temperature for the year; within half-an-hour, however, it came down to 98°. During this half-hour it was very sultry and hot winds prevailed. So the hot season is almost at a close; unless, of course, some extraordinary changes take place in the atmosphere.

DESTITUTION IN SHOLAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Very serious damage having been done by the floods this year in various villages in the Sholapur District, relief committees have been started for collecting subscriptions to help in re-building houses, &c. Pandharpur appears to have suffered the most, as nine hundred and thirteen houses are reported to have come down, burying all household goods and chattels. Out of these houses one-half belong to people unable to help themselves, such as Mahars, Mangs, Ramoshis, Gondhalis, beggars, &c. For these charity is required. As for the others they can be helped in various ways by the officials, such as by giving earth, stones, timber, and temporary loans (tagai). The Collector, Mr. Deshmukh, personally visised the worst of the villages and saw the damage done, and can vouch for the necessity for relief. I now appeal to the general public for such aid as they may feel inclined to give. I need scarcely add that Mr. Deshmukh's name is a guarantee that the money subscribed for will be properly and judiciously utilized for the really destitute in all the villages concerned. Moneys can be remitted to me or to Mr. Deshmukh, and will be duly acknowledged from time to time, with your permission, in your valuable paper.—Yours, &c.,

GEO. SCOTT,
President, Pandharpur Municipality

Sholapur, Aug. 26.

THE PRESIDENCY-PARSEE MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with great surprise that all right-minded cricketers of my acquaintance read your correspondent, "B. J. W.'s" letter in your issue of the 24th instant on the subject of the Presidency-Parsee match just concluded. To censure the Parsee selection committee for excluding Gagrat and Writer from the team is both unsportsmanlike and absurd. These two players had no right to refuse to play in such an important contest, unless they had very good reasons for doing so, which I very much doubt, and the Committee merely did their duty in omitting them. I have watched the growth of Parsee cricket with the greatest interest and admiration for the past fifteen years, and would hardly have believed it had any one told me five years ago that childish discussions would sooner or later sound the knell of Parsee cricket progress. Surely the Parsees can find another man like Pavri to captain their team next month when they meet the Presidency in Poona. Well do we all remember the first Presidency-Parsee match that was brought to a definite conclusion in 1892 at Poona, and the cool, determined way in which the Zoroastrian captain played and handled his men. The Parsees must not forget that the European players they contend against now take much more practice and are hence in better trim than they were years ago, and that if they expect to win, all petty quarrels must be waived for the public weal, and their very best team put into the field. Let us all sincerely hope that any players who have fancied grievances may look at the matter in its true light, and that the next great contest in Poona prove a hard-fought and exciting struggle, instead of an exercise canter for the Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Aug. 23. A SPECTATOR.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary in his issue of the 24th instant criticises the attitude of the public and that of the Parsees in general. The public would have been very grateful had he criticised at length and tried to arrive at the fixed conclusion, why the spectators were disorderly, as he calls them. I think both in India, and in England perhaps, more enthusiasm and party feeling are shewn than what was evinced last Saturday. I plainly see that your contemporary entirely forgets the ungenerous attitude of the Presidency gentlemen in refusing the Parsee team their own umpire. Would this ever be allowed in England? Is this the cricket etiquette? Certainly not. At a critical juncture like that of last Saturday, and in doubtful cases, however impartial the decisions of the umpires may be, the public may view it otherwise, and it is just natural if they grudge or criticise. Permit me to remark that even in England where the people are of one nation and boast of being civilized, strong enthusiasm and party feeling are often shewn. Let me remind your contemporary that in Australia, the other day, a lady had the honour to slap the umpire right round for his decision, though conscientious, which was found faulty to her ideas. Similar instances never occur in India. On the contrary, the Parsees have a lion's heart, and rely entirely on the decisions of the Gymkhana umpires. Your contemporary forgets everything in one case, but forgives nothing in the other. I think his remarks are altogether untimely and uncalled for. Nothing better could be expected from the spectators if we exclude school boys, whose number was no less than two thousand, and whom your generous contemporary from the highest pulpit preaches as mob.—Yours, &c.,

N.

THE *Pioneer* writes: "There is no knowing where to have the Passengers Defence League in these days, for it seems to have as many mouthpieces as there are provinces. Surgeon-Major Barry, of Bombay, writes to the papers repudiating Major Foss, and insinuating that that gentleman only represents himself—which seems a little ungrateful towards Major Foss, who has been the life of the movement from its commencement, and has given up more time to it we should suppose than any other dozen members. Another prominent leader of the Association writes to us repudiating Dr. Barry, and Major Foss too suggests in his letters that Dr. Barry speaks for the Bombay Leaguers alone. The last contribution we have received to the literature of the League is a manifesto bearing the name of C. E. Ross, signed on behalf of the Committee at Shillong, which again puts quite a different complexion on the policy of the League. Latterly, as we have previously pointed out, the League has begun to think less of running its own steamers and more of securing some special concession for official in the way of reduction of fares under the new mail contract."

THE SANITARY NEEDS OF BOMBAY.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

IN the course of his report on the health of Bombay during the first quarter of the year, Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer, writes:—

In making complaints we are perhaps too apt to forget, and perhaps the Health Officer, more than any one else, for he is supposed to be responsible for every form of nuisance, the enormous progress that has been made during the last few years in sanitary works. The works that have now been sanctioned for Oomerkharee, Byculla and Parel will, within the next year or two; render localities that have for years been avoided by many—favoured places of residence. An improvement which few people can realise will follow from the completion of the works that have been sanctioned and are now in progress. What is most needed now is the through completion of the works that have been approved and are in progress. The completion of these works will effect a marvellous change in many localities of the city. When one casts a glance round the suburbs and sees the expansion of the city that has taken place, it is marvellous that it has been possible to do so much to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population. If the halalkhore service had not, some years ago, been extended all over the Island and if liberal conservancy had not been provided every year by the Corporation, the comfort in which people can live even at present in the suburbs, would not have been possible, nor would they have had the favourable conditions surrounding them. In the suburbs, undoubtedly, the chances of life are improving every year and will improve, as the population increases, as swamps disappear and as sanitary works progress. It is only when one casts back the eye of reflection some years, that the improvements which have been effected are realised. It is but a few years ago since a locality so important as Dhobi Talao was possibly in a worse sanitary state than the most insanitary portions of the suburbs in the present day.

LEGAL TECHNICALITIES.

The subtleties that the Municipal law encourages cannot be better illustrated than by the following case. We have the power, under section 257, to call on a person to pave a sweeper's passage, and, if the passage is not paved, there are certain penalties imposed for neglecting to comply with the law; but the passage must be a sweeper's pasage and no other way. Let us take another passage between houses on to which slops are thrown, which is in a constant state of soddenness, and therefore a danger to the buildings on each side of it, because, from the wet state of the ground, the foundations of the buildings are polluted. In the case of this passage, however wet it may be, we can do nothing, because it is not a sweeper's passage. This is really with much deference I use the word—trifling with the public health.

I have at different times had a good deal of correspondence in regard to the situation of water pipes in gullies or in other positions where they may be covered with sewage. The question came before the Corporation, and a small grant of money was given for the very useful purpose of removing water pipes from positions where there was great danger of pollution. Lately, the question has come up again, for I have always contended that water pipes ought not to be in positions where the water they carry may be contaminated. It is one of these questions, like many others, which has been brought forward continually, but for which nothing on a large scale has been done, or could well be done either on account of the expense of doing what should be done, or on account of the reluctance to alter the Municipal law. I have more respect for human life than I have for the sanctity of the Municipal law, and I therefore strongly contend that in no place in this City should water pipes be in positions in which they may be fouled and the water in them poisoned by sewage. It is a most serious danger—the positions of water pipes in many places in the City. Having provided a pure supply of water at the Lakes, it is wrong that the supply in distribution should be placed in positions where the pipes may be fouled and the water in them contaminated. I must refer to a letter from the Water Engineer, for in his letter No. 7828-2 of 17th December 1895 he very forcibly put the case. The letter is to the following effect:—"The points I wish instructions upon are:—1st. Do the words 'shall be laid' in section 281 cover existing pipes which, when first laid, were free from objection but which by change of circumstance are now lying in a drain or on the surface of an open gully. For example, large numbers of water pipes are laid, and most conveniently laid, along gullies, fastened to the walls of the houses. Owing to decay of fastenings, the pipes fall down. Can the owner be served with a notice and prosecuted under section 281: or, again, suppose by alterations of drains or raising of pavements a pipe becomes submerged, can the owner be proceeded against? 2nd. It is almost needless to point out that with the construction of drains and the eventual provision of house-connections, innumerable cases will arise in which down-take pipes and other drainage fittings will be in close proximity to water pipes. Are such to be regarded as likely to cause the water in the pipes to be polluted? I do not see how the proximity of the water and such drain pipes is to be avoided, but I do not think there is much real danger of pollution from such proximity, and I should, therefore, not press for the incurring of great expense to avoid it; but there is certainly no advantage in having them close to each other, and where the drain pipes (which in most old cases will be fixed after the water pipes) can be laid at some distance from the pipes, I think it should be an instruction to do so. Similarly, I do not think there is a real danger from a pipe being only a few feet over a cesspool, e.g., fastened to the wall and the cesspool below it in the ground."

The Municipal Solicitors were of opinion that the action of the law is not retrospective. We have seen, as I have described it in another portion of this Report, the effects of sewage poisoning of a well, and we have seen the deaths that resulted from it, and yet a much greater danger to thousands of people must be permitted for years. In the last Quarterly Report I referred to the open drain, the construction of which had been sanctioned at Elphinstone Road. About a mile and-a-half of excellent open drains have been constructed, and it has been possible to make connections from the buildings near the former ditch, which was full of sewage, to the main open drain. The sides of the drains have been pitched and embankments formed, which have been turned to very useful purposes as washing places near buildings. The result has been an improvement that no one would believe who had not seen the former stated of the locality on the ditch of sewage and the ground around all the dwellings near it. From each of the buildings an open drain has been constructed and pitched on each side, so that the ground near the dwellings is not, as it was before, covered with water or a marsh. It is true that the sewage is only carried away from dwellings to low-lying ground; but to these dwellings what comfort, what better prospects of health this simple improvement has brought. The people, instead of having to walk through pools of sewage and water, can now stand on dry ground in front of their dwellings. It is very desirable that the Standing Committee, who were horrified at the nuisances they saw from pools of sewage and the ditch when they came with me two years ago and inspected the place, should come and see the locality now. The Commissioner will remember the state of the locality when he carefully inspected it. The feeling of the members of the Standing Committee at the time of their inspection was one of astonishment, that people could suffer so much and yet not complain. Looking at the work that has been done in making connections from the front of buildings to this main open drain, it is difficult to believe that the work could have been done as uniformly and as thoroughly by the owners of the properties.

THE SANITATION OF PAREL.

I regrt to say that at Lalwady, Parel, the sewage and water which the Standing Committee some two years ago walked over, still flow down the Parel Road to a hole on the side of a mill tank and the flow of sewage and water have now worn away the greater part of the footpath. I hope that prompt measures will now be taken to remove this nuisance. Further south the difficulties of drainage are greater. A great portion of the drainage of this area has to discharge into a rain water channel under the Parel Road, and thence on to the low-lying ground to the north of the Technical College. This causes a serious nuisance. There is an immense number of house-connections to be made, and I really hesitate to ask for any more sewers. At the same time I must point out that there are most serious nuisances from the absence of drains in localities that are crowded. It seems to me that the only immediate remedy for the serious nuisances in Parel and the suburbs is the construction of a number of intercepting open drains to carry sewage and water away from dwellings.

I have in my former Quarterly Reports and in the last Annual Report fully discussed the causes of the high mortality during some recent periods. I will now briefly discuss the local causes unfavourably influencing the public health. I use the term local, in referring to the causes I am about to discuss advisedly, because it has to be remembered that during this period all over the Peninsula of India there was a disease influence of epidemic character, indicated by the great prevalence of zymotic affections. The causes are:—Insufficient drainage—(A) Sewage, (B) Waste water. (C) Absence of connections between buildings and sewers. II. Overcrowding. III. Disposal of all the dry refuse on the Flats. IV. The provisions in the Municipal Act in regard to—(A) Re-building of houses on old foundations without a space for ventilation and drainage on one side. (B) The exclusion of the evidence of Municipal offices in regard to nuisances. V. The obstruction of the sea currents around the Island by the embankments at Bandora and Cooria.

A WATERLOGGED ISLAND.

Having quoted from his Annual Report of 1892, the Health Officer proceeds:—To those who take an interest in the public health, few questions can be of more interest than the state of the subsoil water of the Island. If any one had doubts as to the rapidity with which the subsoil water rises and falls in some portions of the Island an inspection of some

the drainage excavations in Colaba would have dispelled those doubts. It was an extraordinary phenomenon which might be observed by any one, the rising of the subsoil water in the excavations. It seems as if from the loose nature of portions of the soil of Colaba the tidal currents flow across under the land. The drainage works have also given us an opportunity of studying the distribution of the subsoil water in many parts of the Island, as, for instance, near the Marine Lines. In that locality some 1,008,000 gallons were pumped out between the 5th and 25th of February 1896 from an opening to the north of the Marine Lines. The drainage works have also come down to what can only be described as an underground stream near the Cowasji Patel Tank. It has to be remembered that this is near to Howdachi's Wadi from wells in which at one period a portion of the water supply of Bombay used to be pumped up to the Two Tanks. An enormous quantity of water has been pumped up, and the stream seems as free as ever.

In connection with this, I may mention that there has been observed this year remarkable subsidence in the Babula Tank. The water in this tank has never been so low before. Even when many years ago the Municipality attempted to clean the tank out it was not possible to pump the water as low as it has been during this year. The low level of the water disclosed two large streams of subsoil water entering the tank from the south. On former occasions, when it was attempted to clean the Babula Tank out, the most serious nuisances were caused, accompanied by great prevalence of fever, in the Jamsetjee Jeebhoy Hospital. The improvement of this tank was one of the proposals I urged on the Extension Committee, appointed by Government in 1887. The Extension Committee recommended that the land on the east and the west side of the Babula Tank should be purchased by the Municipality and laid out in gardens. Before any tank is filled in, I think it should be insisted on as an absolutely essential condition that a certificate should be obtained from the Executive Engineer, to the effect that the subsoil drainage of the locality in which the tank may be, will remove quickly all the subsoil water flowing into the tank. Until drainage is sufficiently advanced, to remove the subsoil water which collects in the tanks of a locality, tanks ought not to be filled in. This is commonsense. We have had an illustration of this in Nagpada, a locality of high mortality. In Khandia Street a large tank was filled in. The result has been that the subsoil water at high states of the tide rises up in the metal of the road. There is no doubt that the questions of first importance to the health of this city are :—(1) The completion of the drainage of the city ; (2) The prevention of waste of water ; and (3) The removal of the dry refuse outside the city or its incineration. It is deplorable that houses in the most crowded portions of the City can be rebuilt without leaving an open space on one side for ventilation and drainage. It seems almost a farce having Building By-Laws when people can build houses, where houses are closest together, without leaving a gully for open air, for light and for drainage. Public attention is affected by the small loss of life when a building falls, but here we have, through imperfection in the Municipal law, many people annually poisoned by foul air. I have recommended the appointment of 2 medical men to keep under observation a certain number of buildings without open space on one side and to keep records of the cases of illness that may occur in them. With a carefull record kept of the cases of illness I take it there could be only one result, i. e., an enquiry by a Coroner's jury into deaths that occur through imperfect ventilation and the pollution of the air of buildings insufficiently lighted and ventilated and imperfectly drained and therefore not fit for occupation. But ought not the direct course to be taken to amend the law? We have had cases of rapid poisoning through foul air in sewers—men suddenly suffocated by mephitic vapours—but here we have, in the case of buildings without a gully on one side, not less certain although slower, poisoning protected and tolerated by the law. It is a sad state of the law. We ought to look on the cases from the point of view of the sufferers. As the amendment of the Building By-laws is now under consideration, I would suggest a little relaxation of the conditions for partition walls in chawls. We have much more stability in buildings for the poorer classes now ; but the more stability, the less ventilation—very often. There is less ventilation in chawls now, that the partition walls are solid than when they were of bamboo lathes. I think it would be well in the case of partition walls in chawls to allow a more permeable and open structure than masonry.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

Cheaper and better dwellings for the poor is one of the most important sanitary questions to this city. When His Excellency Lord Sandhurst inspected this year the dwellings of the poor, he, I believe, was much astonished at the high rents paid for poor, crowded and confined rooms. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the poor of this city do not understand the advantages of good dwelling. They understand them perfectly well. Any one knowing the suburbs may see that the poor invariably prefer chawls with open space around them to chawls with narrow gullies. The question of the housing of the poor cannot be ignored, once the question of Medical Relief has been settled, as it must be, within a few years. Over crowding, I fear, depends on economic conditions far beyond the control or influence of the city. There is to us at this season of wet and damp the momentous fact that fully thousands of people sleep on the floor with nothing but a thin cloth underneath them and that we can do nothing for them. I have in other reports referred to the dangerous positions inside buildings in which water closets have been constructed. I have lately seen some plans in which it was proposed to construct water closets near not only wells, but alongside cookrooms ; and, further, this dangerous proposal cannot under the Municipal Law be disapproved of. In many old buildings in most crowded parts of the City the privies are near the cookrooms. It is a most dangerous position for cookrooms. We had, during this quarter, an instance of this in the case of a building in Frere Road, where five cases of cholera occurred. On one side of the building the cookroom was next to the privy and the privy door had to be passed in going to the cookroom. On the other side of the building the cookroom was away from the privy. What was the result? All the five cases of cholera occurred on the side where the privy and the cookroom were together side by side ; not one case occurred on the other side. If it was not cause and effect, it was a curious coincidence. Towards the end of the last year I had a correspondence with the G. I. P. Railway in regard to the importation of cases of cholera from Pandharpur. Four cases within two days were taken out of the train ill—two at Dadar and the others at other stations on the line. I wrote to the Railway Company inquiring whether any special precautions were taken for the examination of passengers coming from Pandharpur and the reply was in the affirmative. It is an extremely difficult question—this treatment of passengers ill from a disease of the rapid character of cholera. What I think should be done is this : they should be removed by the Railway authorities out of the train at the first station where medical aid could be obtained. Under the Municipal Act we have no power to interfere, so long as the people ill, however ill they may be, have homes to be taken to

I would again refer to the question of the conservancy of the gathering grounds of the lakes—Vehar, Tulsi and Tansa. The question is a very simple one, and the issue ought not to be obscured by an technical language. It is this : Is the vegetation that grows on the banks of the lakes to be allowed to rot and to be washed into the lakes? This is the question. I may here mention that some of the suggestions I made two years ago, when the Tulsi water became so abnormally impure, have not yet been carried out. It would be desirable for the Corporation to inspect the lakes after the monsoon, as, without a knowledge of the forests around the lakes, it is difficult to understand the question, nor my reference to forest mould.

THE STATE OF THE FLATS.

In connection with the deposit of dry refuse, or "kutcha," on the Flats I asked the opinion of the Engineer as to whether it would not be possible to drain the subsoil water of the reclamation, the grownd being sodden, into the reservoir to the north. On an examination being made of the different levels, it was found that the level of the bed of the reservoir was 1·23 feet higher than the level of the subsoil water in the reclamation. This is obviously a very important matter, for it means that the subsoil water in the reclamation must be bunded up and that it must have that effect of interfering with the circulation of the subsoil water in the districts near the reclamation on the City side. We have now, through the construction of a number of observation wells the means of making observations on the level of the subsoil water, and we will soon be in possession of a valuable series of observations. I have in former reports referred to the waste of water, and suppose that few have any doubts now as to the reality of that waste and the evil effects which come of it. The measures taken to prevent waste since my report of 1892 have undoubtedly had the effect of reducing waste. The health of the City during this quarter has not been as favourable as in the preceding three months. The total enhanced mortality is due to an increase in the mortality from Small-pox, Fevers, diseases of the Respiratory System, Phthisis and Diarrhoea. The general mortality is unequally distributed by districts, being as low at 4·04 in the Fort, South ; 14·24 in Chaopati ; 17·24 in Walkeshwar, and 22·18 in Mahalaxmi.

The mortality from small-pox is 302 more than in the last quarter and 246 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. The prevalence of small-pox during this year was anticipated by me towards the end of the last year. I may mention as a fact worth recording that in August last a disease exactly similar to small-pox was very prevalent amonst fowl, and caused a heavy mortality, and that in March there was an epidemic also amongst pigeons. It will be observed from the table following that the number of children successfully vaccinated has been less than in any year since 1888. This is to be regretted.

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RAJKOT VEGETABLE AND FRUIT MARKET.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, AUG. 25.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Colonel Sealy, the acting Political Agent, Kathiawar, performed the interesting ceremony of opening the Rajkot Vegetable and Fruit Market. A large shamiana was erected in the compound of the market, which was crowded to its fullest capacity by the persons who were anxious to witness the ceremony. Invitations were issued in the name of the State Karbhari of Rajkot, on behalf of the minor Thakore Saheb. Amongst those who responded to them were :—Colonel L. L. Fenton, President of the Rajasthanik Court, and Miss Fenton ; Captain H. G. Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant ; Mr. H. F. Hatch, Superintendent of Surveys, Kathiawar ; Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, with all the Kumars from the College ; Major and Mrs. Beale ; Mr. R. P. Lambert, Superintendent of Agency Police ; Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, Superintendent of Rajkot State Police ; Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Hawes ; Rev. Mr. Scott ; Miss Goldney ; Kumar Shri Samatsingji, of Palitana ; the Talukdar of Gavridad ; Rao Bahadurs Chamanrai Harrai, Ladhabhai Harji, Gopalji Surbhai, Popat Velji ; G. N. Laud, State Karbhari, Wankaner ; Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai ; Mr. Manekchand Tulsi, Dewan of Dhrol ; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Karaka, Messrs. D. B. Shukla, L. G. Bhadbhade, A. K. Sethna, G. B. Munshi, G. B. Desai, C. H. Vora, barristers-at-law, Mr. G. N. Pandit, B.A., LL.B. ; Mr. K. M. Dave, B. A., LL.B. ; Mr. R. V. Patwari, B.A., LL.B. ; Mr. H. B. Shukla, B.A., LL.B. ; Mr. V. V. Modi, B.A., LL.B. ; Mr. B. B. Joshi, B.A., LL.B. ; Mr. Haridas Vakhatchand Vora, High Court Pleader ; Mr. Balkissondas Brijbukhandas ; Mr. Morarji Mungalji Pandia, Personal Assistant to H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, all the officers of the Kathiawar Political Agency, and of the Rajkot State, State Vakils, and members of the Rajasthanik Court, the merchants of Rajkot Town and civil station, &c.

Punctually at half-past five, Colonel Sealy, accompanied by Lakhajiraj, the minor Thakore Saheb, and Mr. Motichand Tulsi, the State Karbhari of Rajkot, arrived in the shamiana, when a guard-of-honour of the Rajkot State presented arms. When all had taken their seats, Mr. Motichand Tulsi addressed the assembly as follows :—

Colonel Sealy, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all here this evening. As you know very well we have met here to witness the ceremony of opening the Rajkot vegetable and fruit market, to be performed at the hands of our popular and worthy Political Agent, Colonel Sealy. It was in the year 1881 that the vegetable market, which occupied a small plot of ground in the middle of the town proper was removed to the Pura. Since then up till now, it has been located along with the present grain market. But what was considered comfortable and decent accommodation only a decade ago is hardly tolerable in these days of refinement, and it was to the great inconvenience and hardship both of the vegetable-sellers themselves and of the purchasers that the few stalls and the open accommodation had to suffice for the purpose. Both the sellers and the buyers had to expose themselves to all the inclemencies of the weather for the time being, and the general traffic was not a little hindered owing to the crowd collected every morning on the road. Hence the idea of a separate new building for the vegetable and fruit market. The continued extension and the growing needs of the town have, besides, rendered the once extensive and spacious grain market barely sufficient for its proper purposes, and the diversion of the vegetable and fruit trade to the new buildings is calculated to the desired relief to the overcrowded grain market. Ladies and Gentlemen, the present building of the vegetable and fruit market occupies a very prominent and central site, being situated in the heart of the populated parts of the town and its suburbs. It affords equal facilities to the inhabitants of the town, of the Pura, and also of the civil station. It consists of 32 stalls, thus making provision for that number of sellers. The compound is also spacious enough to accommodate a good number of itinerant sellers, most of whom come here every day from the neighbouring villages to sell their vegetable products. The building has cost nearly Rs. 9,000, exclusive of the site.

The plan and design of the building was prepared by our able and energetic Engineer, Mr. R. B. Booth, to whose originality and skill not a few of the public works in this town owe their existence. The present building had for the most part the advantage of his personal superintendence, for it was almost finished before he proceeded on leave. I am sorry he is not present here to witness the ceremony, for I am sure it would have given him immense pleasure to take part in to-day's functions. I am deeply indebted to him for the very valuable suggestions and plans with which he is always ready to assist us in carrying out the various improvements in this town. My thanks are also due to his successor, Mr. Benson, who takes the same interest as Mr. Booth, and whose assistance was valuable in completing the building. Ladies and Gentlemen, in passing I must observe that this vegetable and fruit market in which we are sitting at present is only one of the many public works and buildings of this State—not the least important of which are the Lalpuri Irrigation and Water Works, the State Middle School, the State Jail, the Bedi Gate and Clock Tower, the Bawajiraj Girls' School, the Police and Sowars Lines, the Bedi Gate Bridge, the Dispensary, the Vegetable and Fruit Market, &c., &c., which have all been carried out within the last six years. Since this State came under Agency management, we have been able to spend, exclusive of all minor annual repairs, nearly Rs. 4,54,826 on important public works and institutions which, among others, include the following :—The Bawajiraj Girl's school, Rs. 12,882 ; the stables and coach-houses in the Darbar, Rs. 15,638 ; the new jail, Rs. 31,809 ; the New Police and Sowars Lines and stables, Rs. 18,133 ; the Dispensary, Doctor's quarters, &c., Rs. 8,225 ; the Causeway on the Aji river, Rs. 11,748 ; Iron Privies, Rs. 12,613 ; the State Middle School, Rs. 22,965 ; the Bridge from the Bedi Gate to join the Aji Bridge, Rs. 28,790 ; additions and alterations in Vernacular schools, Rs. 13,038 ; new road from the Bedi Gate to the Pura Market, Rs. 15,000 ; reconstruction of the Bedi Gate and Clock, Tower, Rs. 8,200 ; the Vegetable and Fruit Market, Rs. 9,000 ; and last, but not least, we have the Lalpuri Irrigation and Water Works, over which we have already spent Rs. 2,12,631 and are likely to spend about at least Rs. 1,50,000 more. Besides the above, this State has invested Rupees two laks in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway for which it has a two-anna share in the concern, yielding a net revenue of more than Rs. 8,000 per annum. The vegetable and fruit market, which is about to be opened to-day, besides being a great convenience to all concerned, promises to be a remunerative investment as handsome rents are offered for the stalls provided. You will perhaps be surprised to hear that the State is to receive an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum for the use of the stalls, &c. I know that had Colonel Hunter, our worthy and popular Political Agent, been here, he would have been much pleased to preside on this interesting occasion, but in you, Colonel Sealy, we have an old friend and well-wisher. When you were in charge of the Halar Prant, you took a very keen interest in the affairs of this State, and rendered very valuable help in the administration. It must, no doubt, give you immense pleasure and satisfaction now to see that your kind help has not been wasted, and that this State has made some solid progress in the threeyears while you were away from Kathiawar. I consider myself and this State extremely fortunate in the circumstance that to-day's ceremony will be performed at your auspicious hands. I thank you, Sir, once more for having taken the trouble, and favoured us all by kindly performing this ceremony in the midst of your various engagements. Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you all for gracing this occasion with your presence. With these few remarks, I now request you, Colonel Sealy, to declare this building for the Rajkot Vegetable and Fruit Market open.

A Gujarati translation of the address having been read by Mr. Anupchand J. Modi, Sir Nyayadhish, of the Rajkot State,

Colonel Sealy addressed the assembly as follows : Mr. Motichand Tulsi, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must first thank Mr. Motichand for the very kind terms in which he has alluded to me in his address, and also express my satisfaction that, in the absence of Colonel Hunter, it has fallen to my lot to take part in this day's ceremony. It is quite true that I have always taken, and still take, as it is only my duty to do, a great interest in the material progress of the Rajkot State. (Applause.) And I am particularly glad to see here to-day a considerable number of Rajkumars from the college, not only because the young and future Prince of Rajkot may see for himself what interest is taken by the manager for the good of his State, as also for the benefit of his subjects, but also because every Kumar has an object lesson presented to him for study, and I feel confident that many of them when they attain to their gadis will do likewise. Mr. Motichand has fully and ably descanted the aims and objects of this market, and I am sure anybody who has seen it and contrasted with it the poky and inadequate place hitherto in use, must confess that the present one is a very commodious building, and very suitable for the purpose for which it is intended. That it is well built, the names of Mr. Booth and Mr. Benson are sufficient guarantee. Without detaining you any further, I will now pronounce the magic word, and declare the Rajkot Vegetable and Fruit Market duly open. (Applause.)

The purport of Colonel Sealy's reply was then given in Gujarati by Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji, Daftardar to the Political Agent.

Colonel Sealy and the other guests then passed through the new building, and expressed their great satisfaction at the construction of the stalls and the various kinds of vegetables, fruits, &c., arranged therein.

Pan-gulab and flowers were then distributed, and the assembly dispersed.

MATRICULATED TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A.B.," took exception in the issue of the 5th instant to one of the three questions raised by me. But as your correspondents, "A," and "T.," took up the subject I thought it proper to wait for "A.B.'s" reply to them. His delay in replying to them may either mean that he is convinced of the justice of my remarks or that he has nothing further to adduce. On this presumption I now proceed to wind up the controversy. The ceasing of interchanges has marred the prospects of so many that "A.B." has no hesitation in strongly supporting me in my demand for free unobstructed interchangibility. Again, on the principle of rewarding merit wheresoever found he bears me out on the desirability of promoting matriculates of worth and ability. The only point on which he appears to disagree with me is the supersession of matriculates. Nothing could be more astounding than his statements that the supersessions complained of take place but rarely, and that the matriculates get their due as a rule. While hazarding such unfounded opinions he should not have lost sight of the fact that I had made particular reference to the Departmental Directories to prove that senior matriculates are superseded (1) by junior matriculates and (2) by University men, and that their claims are often disregarded at the time of filling up places of higher emoluments. He has not the courage to contradict my statements, based as they are on official records. So he tries, I don't know why, to screen the anomalies by having recourse to the stock argument of the liability of human nature to err and by referring in general terms to the appointment of some matriculates to posts worth coveting by graduates (he takes care to qualify) as first appointments. I quite fail to see the force of his argument. Whereas I have found fault with the system as a whole, he, in defence, brings forward some exceptions. He should have borne in mind that exceptions prove the rule, viz., that matriculates of worth are not, as a rule, given their due. I may go further and assert that if he were to specify even those few exceptions—perhaps the creation of his own imagination—they would, instead of weakening, strengthen my contention as to their being the exception rather than the rule. I was much gratified to read in your issue of the 11th instant a correspondence over the initials of "A" who has, by citing some of the typical supersessions of old matriculates by fresh ones, helped me largely in meeting the arguments of "A. B." I have now to refer "A.B." to that letter to see for himself the truth of my remarks. He may depend upon it that the instances there quoted can be easily multiplied, and that they are all cases of supersession of senior by junior matriculates, and none of supersession by University men, which are more striking and even more extensive. He will find from the figures matriculates of 10 and 15 years' standing dragging along a wretched life with Rs. 25 to 35. I hope "A.B." is not so inconsiderate as to call this a satisfactory or even a tolerable state of things. He must remember, too, that English schoolmasters have a certain respect among the people they have to deal with. To maintain that respect is as much a necessity as it is to have one's daily meals. For that they should live up to a certain style of living. How so to live with their wretched pittance is a question which should engage the attention of the Educational officers. I may remark in passing that somehow or other your correspondent appears to be much disconcerted : first, in his haste to find fault with the definition of justice as understood in some of the Native States, he loses sight of the fact that the complaint raised by me has nothing to do with the Native States, because most of the anomalies have reference to the time when the Educational Department was wholly under Government supervision. How the Native States manage the department yet remains to be seen. Secondly, will "A. B." tell me where was the necessity for him to parade all that sophistry as to matriculates and non-matriculates grudging a University man his good luck? I for one don't see any connection between that and the general question of supersession. Thirdly, he advises the younger members to pass one of the higher examinations, and add one bright qualification to seniority. Will he edify me as to how the younger members can boast of seniority? Again, how can those men pass a higher examination who, in his own words, are unequal to the task through want of ability or means? Your correspondent seems to be needlessly anxious about the value of University men. I should be far from underrating them. Had he read my article between the lines he should have found that what I have urged all along is the necessity of rescuing matriculates from a state verging on starvation, suggesting as a remedy that matriculates of worth and abilities over and above a certain length of service may with advantage be posted to places of higher emoluments, while those not gifted with such merits may be given, periodically at least, some reward for hard work and length of service. No reasonable man would deny the necessity of some guiding principle in the disposal of vacancies. A limit, for instance, may be fixed when matriculates of a certain length of service and capable of teaching higher standards may be put on the footing of P.E.'s and not superseded by them ; so also P.E's, of a certain length of service and capable of teaching still higher standards may be put on the footing of intermediate men and not superseded by them, and likewise intermediate men similarly qualified may not be superseded by Graduates. Or else the defects can be remedied by fixing a maximum and a minimum of salaries for the employes of different qualifications, which limit should be departed from rarely, and then under very exceptional circumstances. A really competent man, for instance, may be raised above the maximum with advantage, while a really incompetent man may be blocked from reaching the maximum.—Yours, &c., M.

Aug. 26.

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The organising committee, and especially Mr. D. J. Tata and Professor O. V. Muller, deserve great credit, and many thanks are due to them for bringing about this match—the first of its kind in India. Every undergraduate and graduate, who is a lover of this noble game, should repair to the Parsee Gymkhana ground on next Monday to witness this very interesting match, and I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of all when I say that the principals of our colleges will do well if they give a holiday to their students on this day. In future the organisers should take care to arrange this match in August, and not in September as in this year, because, as the preliminary is held in our colleges on or about the 5th September, it is not possible for players from Poona, Baroda, &c., to take part in it. Mr. Stephens, the energetic secretary of Bombay Gymkhana, should also in future arrange a two days' match like the Parsee Gymkhana. It is said that all the players will have a lunch at the Parsee Gymkhana. It will be better if the principals of our colleges are invited as guests to partake of it, and the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence the Dean of the Faculty of Arts as senior member of our University, be invited to preside at it. It is strange why the selections should be made—as in this year—from the Arts Colleges only, and the Medical as well as the Science Colleges should be left off. I hope such won't be the case in future.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

BASSEIN CHURCH FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The parishioners of the Bassein Churches forwarded, on the 6th June last, a petition to their Bishop about Church fees. The prelate passed on the petition to the Vara of Bassein, who had a meeting called on the 3rd instant, at which several parishioners, who had become of the said meeting, attended. Their parish priests were also present, as also the Revd. Father Tornixa, the Bishop's Secretary. It was then given out that his Lordship's decision on the subject would be communicated to the parishioners within ten days from the date of the meeting. As no reply has been yet received from the Bishop, I would like to suggest that the parishioners of the Bassein Churches are very anxious to know what their prelate has to say on the subject, and whether he is going to grant them the relief prayed for. At any rate, the people find it difficult to pay the charges.—Yours, &c.,

Bassein, Aug. 23. ONE OF THEM.

"THERE'S A CHIEL AMONG YE TAKIN' NOTES, AN' FAITH HE'LL PRINT EM," has now become a saying so familiar that no apology need be made for introducing it ; especially as it is intimately associated with the Press, which has helped in publishing the value of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. "The chief that had been takin' notes" for the past fifty years of the cures effected by these wonderful remedies, has frequently informed the public that they have no equal. He has noted where they have been successful when other medicines failed, and he has been particular in stating that at this period of the year they are especially useful, as they cure or relieve dysentery, diarrhoea, all stomach and bowel disorders, bile, and indigestion.

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INDIAN PROFESSORATE IN INDIAN COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That last infirmity of noble minds, thirst for fame, not notoriety, makes Mr. Narrain Rai Varma now and then leave the usual sphere of his energies to divert them into paths where he is more in danger of becoming acquainted with pitfalls. His discursion into the realms of Zoroastrianism, one thought, had sufficiently given him a foretaste of the inconvenience of stepping beyond the self-imposed task of enlightening the ignorant on the philosophy and practice of Hindu holidays. But it seems the dose has not proved sufficient, and once more the columns of your esteemed contemporary have been thrown open to this pupil of Herbert Spencer to ventilate his fears about "the check of Hindu Scholarship," if the policy of filling professorial chairs with natives were persisted in. (Though Mr. Varma confines himself to "Hindu Scholarship," I take him to mean "Native" scholarship, for the tenor of his article points to the latter.) At the outset I would in all fairness absolve the Government of the charge laid at their door of filling our colleges with Native professors, and thus perpetrating a huge irony. The University Calendar (here I must again say that I speak only of the Bombay Presidency, because Mr. Varma seems to be afraid of the "check" here only, though towards the end he takes a wider survey, and brings in his pet friends of the Bengal) tells me that we have in all eleven Arts Colleges, of which only "two" are fully Government ones, the rest being managed either by Christian Missionary Societies, Native States, District Municipalities, or private committees, some of which are aided partially by Government grants. Now, in the Government colleges all these subjects and more which Mr. Varma is in terror of seeing in the hands of natives are taught by them whose brief he has taken up. In the other colleges Government cannot interfere, even if they wanted to do so in virtue of their partial grant, but even there, if Mr. Varma goes to true facts instead of trusting to his vague general notions, he will find that a very small percentage of Native professors obtains, and that also in very few of the subjects he is horrified to see entrusted to Native agency. What one rather feels is that Government err on the other side, and do not sufficiently encourage Native scholarship by recognising it even where it is really to be found. The case which happened about five years ago in one of our Presidency colleges must be known to many. A distinguished Native scholar was temporarily appointed to the chair of History and Political Economy, and he did his work creditably enough and to the satisfaction of all. He was before that taken on the staff of the college off and on, and when someone in England was found willing enough to be tempted by the emolument of an Indian professorship, to the regret of all who knew his worth, the Native gentleman was bidden good-bye, even without the chance of being absorbed in the Department in near or distant future. This is the quality of encouragement given by Government, and therefore Mr. Varma will see that he has no reason to feel anxious. Mohendralal Sirkar and the other Bengali gentlemen perhaps do not go in for professorial service, not because they dislike it, but perhaps because it has not been rendered sufficiently attractive by Government.

Mr. Narrain Rai, I doubt very much, has seen anything beyond physically seeing the portals of our University, or else he would never have ignored the claims to scholarship of men—to mention some only—like the two Padshah brothers, Mr. Banaji, the late Mr. L. R. Vaidya, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, the Gokhale brothers, the late Mr. Kunte, and the late Mr. Apte. Take an average English University man, whom only it is at present possible to draft into Indian Service, and take one of these men, and I maintain that the former will not be found fit to hold the candle before the latter. I advisedly say an average Englishman, for I readily confess that the best of them are far superior to the best of ours. A Mill, a Jowett, a Bain or a Dowden, I do not claim for India. But I certainly say, and many others will bear me out, that given sufficient encouragement and opportunities, out of the annual yield of the University examinations, there will certainly be found "some" at least who will be able to hold their own with those turned out at home ; because, surely, Mr. Varma will not contend that all of those who pass the text there even are possessed of a uniform, unvarying standard of abilities. What does he say to a Professor of English Literature, and Principal of a College to boot, imported as a genuine article from home, in happy ignorance of Jane Austen being a "he" or a "she," and quarreling over the spelling of the commonest words? Does he not go one better than his "5½" o'clock Professor? And still such instances have happened within the four corners of our Presidency. Instead of making a brave show with a style more in imitation of the half-penny English papers, and studded with catch phrases, picked up at random from Spencer and Ruskin, why should not Government be asked on the other hand to recognise true merit wherever found, without troubling themselves about the "habitat" of a professor.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 26. K.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Sixty-second report of the Court of Directors, presented to the ordinary half-yearly general Meeting of Shareholders, at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, 15th instant, was as follows :—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June 1896.

The net profits for that period, including dol. 312,780·12 = Rs. 5,78,643, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dol. 1,470,795·36 = Rs. 27,20,971.

The directors recommend the transfer of dol. 250,000 = Rs. 4,62,500 from the profit and loss account to credit of reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dol. 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,11,00,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation dol. 1,205,795·36 = Rs. 22,30,721, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of one pound and five shillings per share, which will absorb dol. 444,444·44 = Rs. 8,22,222.

The difference in exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2-2½, the rate of the day, amounts to dol. 461,215·94 = Rs. 8,53,249.

The balance dol. 300,134·98 = Rs. 5,55,250 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp, the latter acting in the absence of Mr. S. G. Bird.

A. McCONCHIE, Chairman.

Hongkong, July 30.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

30th June, 1896.

IN RUPEE EQUIVALENTS.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Paid-up Capital		18500000
Reserve Fund		10637500
Marine Insurance Account		462500
Notes in Circulation		16821785
Current Accounts. { Silver	Rs. 80333079	
{ Gold ... £6315097 14s. 2d. =	Rs. 105803620	
		186136699
Fixed Deposits { Silver	Rs. 67130538	
{ Gold ... £2770788 9s. 10d. =	Rs. 46413956	
		113544494
Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receiveable and Bullion Shipments)		27426926
Profit and Loss Account		2720971
		Rs. 376250875

ASSETS.

		Rs.
Cash		26957921
Bullion in Hand and in Transit		10859052
Indian an Colonial Securities		6275633
Investments, viz :—		
£250000 2¾ p. c. Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve	Rs. 3515000	
£651050 Consols and other Sterling Securities	Rs. 10908158	
		14423158
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		113050180
Bills Receiveable		132696242
Bank Premises		1803709
Dead Stock		185000
		Rs. 376250875

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

30th June, 1896.

Dr.		Rs.
To Amounts written off :—		
„ Remuneration to Directors		27,750
„ Dividend Account — £1·5 per Share on 80000 Shares = £100000 at 4-6		822222
„ Dividend Adjustment Account :— Difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 2-2½, the rate of the day		853249
„ Transfer to Reserve Fund		462500
„ Balance carried forward to next half-year		555250
		Rs. 2720971

Cr.		Rs.
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December, 1895	Rs. 578643	
„ Amount of Net Profits for the Six months ending 30th June 1896, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	Rs. 2142328	
		2720971
		Rs. 2720971

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance		Rs. 11100000
		Rs. 11100000
By Balance, 31st December, 1895	Rs.	10637500
„ Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	„	462500
		Rs. 11100000

TRIAL OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF GONDA.

THE JUDGMENT.

THE following is the text of the Judgment of the Sessions Judge, Colonel Cowie, in this case :—

The accused Saiyad Ikbal Ali, lately Subordinate Judge of Gonda, is charged with having on 10th July 1893, being a public servant, accepted a gratification other than legal remuneration, namely, the sum of Rs. 500, from Sita Ram, as a motive for deciding a case in favour of the plaintiff in a civil suit No. 80 of 1892, Patandin versus Bhaggu and Fakira, and allowing immediate execution of the decree.

The prosecution makes the following allegations:—

(1) That on 10 July 1893 Saiyad Ikbal Ali pronounced judgment in civil suit No. 80 of 1892 Patandin versus Bhaggu and Fakira in favour of the plaintiff giving them a decree for Rs. 1,632 and costs Rs. 26.

(2) That on 12th July 1893 on the application of Sita Ram, the mukhtar of the plaintiffs decree-holders, he ordered execution of the said decree, the money being realised from the judgment-debtor and paid into Court on the 15th July 1893.

(3) That on 22nd July 1893 Saiyad Ikbal Ali, paid into his account at the Bank of Bengal a sum of Rs. 2,200 in notes, one of the notes being of the value of Rs. 500 and bearing the number V-17—80230.

(4) That the said note V-17—80230 was paid to the accused on 10th July 1893 by Sita Ram, the mukhtar of the plaintiffs, in consideration of his deciding the case No. 80 of 1892 and granting execution in the manner explained in allegations 1 and 2. The allegations 1,2,3 are not disputed. They are admitted, and were they denied the documentary evidence, consisting of judicial records, treasury and bank registers and accounts put in in evidence afford ample evidence of the truth thereof. The 4th allegation, on the truth or falsity of which the case for the prosecution must stand or fall, is stoutly denied. It is important that I should state at the outset how this prosecution originated.

The suit No. 80 of 1892 was one to enforce an award and to obtain possession of property awarded thereby. The parties to the suit had been partners in a grain business, and quarrelling about the profits they separated and referred their dispute to the arbitration of one Kadir Baksh (10th witness), who awarded in favour of the Patandin. The Subordinate Judge (the accused) passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff Patandin, on the basis of the award. The defendants Bhagguand Fakira appealed against this decree and were successful. Their decree was passed on 6th April 1895 or close on two years after the decision of the court of first instance. Patandin bent on appealing from this decree consulted Mr. Chamier, then a barrister practising at Lucknow, through Sita Ram. He advised them not to appeal. In the course of the interview however Mr. Chamier after reading the copies of the record remarked, "How did you manage to get such an order as this," and Sita Ram replied that he had given a note of Rs. 500 for it. No further steps were taken then. Nor could they well have been. (This occurred sometime last year, but Mr. Chamier cannot fix the month). In June last Mr. Chamier, then Puplic Prosecutor to Government, was deputed to Gonda to prosecute Saiyad Ikbal Ali on certain charges of a similar nature to the present one. In one of these cases one Sukhram Das was concerned, and in course of conversation with Mr. Chamiers he gave him information in consequence of which Mr. Chamier obtained file No. 80 of 1892 with the execution file in connection therewith from the Subordinate Judge's record room. Having had the judgment read to him it occurred to Mr. Chamier that it was the same case concerning which Sita Ram had consulted him last year. He accordingly sent for Sita Ram who made a statement to him in consequence of which he caused Kadir Baksh, Tauleshar Ram and their books to be sent for. Prior to their appearance before him on 6th June Mr. Chamier had an interview with Ram Rattan, a member of the firm of Kannu Mal and Sarju Prasad, a firm which figures in these proceedings. Mr. Chamier obtained from him the number of certain notes and informed him that he would be required to produce his books. How these books were subsequently produced and those of Bhulai Ram Kadir Baksh and the entries relating to this note were marked by Mr. Chamier is set out at length in his evidence. On the same day, 6th June, he recorded notes of the statements made by him—by Sita Ram—Beli Pershad and Sita Ram. On 12th June 1896, Mr. Chamier having reported the result of these inquiries, the Government directed that the note should be traced if possible, and a week later intimation was received that it had been paid into the Bank of Bengal by the accused on 22nd July 1896. The note referred to is V-17—80230, for Rs. 500, the subject of this inquiry. The Government then directed this prosecution. The principal witness is Sita Ram, the alleged donor of the note. He acted as mukhtar of the Plaintiff Patandin in suit No. 80 of 1892. He took, as it were, a "thika" or contract for running the case through the Court of the accused. If he won he was to receive Rs. 300 ; if he lost he was to get nothing. He had therefore a large pecuniary interest in the result, and a very strong motive to win a decree by fair means or by foul. The Patandins were to bear all the ordinary law costs. Sita Ram's story is that he won the case by foul means with the assistance of one Karam Chand. This man lived in the Subordinate Judge's compound and was in the habit of frequenting the law Courts ; ostensibly he was a servant of the landlord of the house in which the accused lived and was charged with looking to the repairs of it.

To continue Sita Ram's story ; the suit No. 80 of 1892 in which he was engaged was heard on 29th and 30th June 1893 and judgment was reserved, no date being fixed for delivery of the same. After 30th June Sita Ram had interviews with Karam Chand, who was apparently present in Court during the hearing of the case. Karam Chand informed him that he had a weak case, and unless he was prepared to spend some money he would lose. A sum of Rs. 100 was proposed, but eventually negotiations were concluded at Rs. 500. The negotiations continued up to 7th July. On 8th July 1893 Sita Ram repaired to Nawabganj to consult his client Patandin about the payment of Rs. 500. Patandin said he had not the money but authorised Sita Ram to raise it where he could. Sita Ram accordingly went to Beli Prasad, the munim of the firm of Kannuel Sarju Prosad of Nawabgang. Beli Pershad's daughter is married to the brother of Sita Ram. The later asked Beli Pershad for Rs. 500, telling him the purpose for which he required it. He asked for a note or notes and not cash. Beli Pershed not having any notes sent for Taulosbar Kam a partner in the firm of Bhulai Ram Kadir Baksh, with which the firm of Kannu Mal and Sorju Prasad had dealings. He asked Taulasher Ram to give Sita Ram a note or notes for Rs.500. After ascertaining the purpose for which it was required Taulashar Ram assented on the understanding that the entry should be debited to his (Beli Pershad's) firm. Taking Sita Ram away with him to his shop Thuleshar Ram gave him one note for Rs. 500. The number of the note Sita Ram does not profess to be able to give. All this is alleged to have taken place on the morning of 9th July 1893. By the midday train Sita Ram returned to Gonda, arriving there between 3 and 4 in the afternoon. He put up at the place where he had stayed during the trial of the case—the Mandir of Ajudhia Parshad. At the same place lodged one Kunar Bahadur, general agent of Kannu Mal and Surju Prasad. In the evening Karam Chand called at the mandir and after learning the result of Sita Ram's vist to Nawabganj proposed that he should go at once to the Subordinate Judge (accused), and Sita Ram excused himself on the ground that he had eaten no food, and proposed that Karam Chand should call next morning. Early the next morning he came, and accompanied by Sita Ram the two repaired together to the house of the accused.

On arriving there notice of their presence was given to the accused at the bidding of Karam Chand by a man who was in the compound. The accused emerged from the house on to the path-way where Karam Chand and Sita Ram were waiting, and Karam Chand addressing him said: "This is Patandin's mukhtar. He has brought a note for Rs. 500, the amount settled." Sita Ram then gave the note to the accused and asked that the case might be settled and the amount realised quickly as the defendants were men of means. The same day (10th July 1893) a decree was passed in favour of plaintiffs, Patandin. On 12th July 1893 Sita Ram applied for execution, and the same day it was ordered that warrants under sections 263 and 274 C. P. C., do issue, returnable 13th August 1893. The warrants were executed with all haste on 14th July and on 15th July, Faquira, one of the judgment-debtors, deposited the money in Court amounting to Rs. 1996-15-7. From 15th to 25th July the Courts were closed. On 27th July 1893 Sita Ram applied for the decree money and it was paid to him the same day. He returned with it to Nawabganj. Of the sum so received he paid himself Rs. 300, his contract money ; he paid Rs. 500 to Balti Ram, from whom he alleges he borrowed this sum in order to recoup Beli Prasad for the balance he had procured from him and the balance he gave to the Patandins. Balli Ram is a Bania with whom Patandin deals. He is also his brother-in-law. To what is alleged to have occurred at the house of the accused on the morning of 10th July 1893, there is no other eye-witness. Karam Chand is dead. The story told by Patan Din seems to me to be in many respects a consistent and not improbable one. The evidence and the arguments in case No. 80 of 1892, closed on 30th June 1893. No date was fixed for delivery of judgment. It was necessary therefore for Sita Ram to remain at Gonda until judgment had been pronounced. His stay therefore for seven days after the close of the evidence is not strange, and it was during these days that he and Karam Chand came to an understanding. Having regard to the high stake which Sita Ram had in the result, it is by no means improbable that on learning that his chances of obtaining a decree were small, he should have fallen in with a proposal to square the Subordinate Judge, nor is Patandin's assent to the proposal any more surprising. He was told by Sita Ram that the case was a weak one, and my impression is that he well knew it to be so from the first, and that is the reason why he let the case out "thika" to Sita Ram, and not the reaeson which he himself gives that he did so because he had nomoney. He had, or managed to raise, money to pay the vakil and other law expenses. Sita Ram did not conduct the case. The 'onus' of obtaining a decree by all lawful means rested on the pleader. His giving the contract therefore to Sita Ram seems to me to be a confession of the weakness of his case. When then Sita Ram came to obtain his assent to the expenditure of Rs. 500, his position was this. By paying Rs. 500 he stood to win a house and Rs. 1,632 'minus—500 plus' Rs. 261, legal costs. By refusing he stood to lose the house, Rs. 1,632 and his costs in addition to having to pay the defendants' costs. That Beli Prasad and Tauleshar Ram should have assisted in advancing the money in the manner stated by Sita Ram, is not unlikely considering the relationship which they bear to Sita Ram and Patandin respectively. The portion of his story which I regard with some diffidence is that relating to the alleged interview and conversation with Karam Chand in presence of Kunwar Bahadur at the mandir of Ajudhia Prasad on the evening of 9th July 1893. Up to then the negotiations of Sita Ram with Karam Chand in Gonda at least appear to have been conducted unknown to anyone but themselves, and it is very questionable if the latter at the least would have acted in the manner described. Oral testimony has been adduced by the prosecution in corroboration of the following points in Sita Ram's evidence :—

(a) That he was the mukhtar for Patandin in case No. 80 of 1892 before the accused.

(b) That he was to receive Rs. 300 if a decree was obtained and nothing if the case was lost.

(c) That he mentioned being in need of Rs. 500 to pay to the Sub-Judge. That he asked for such a loan from his brother's father-in-law, Beli Prasad, who obtained it for him from Tauleshar Ram, the "sambdi" of Patandin, on 9th July 1893, the said loan having been repaid some 10 or 12 days after.

(d) That on evening of 9th July 1893 and morning of 10th July, Sita Ram was at the mandir of Ajudhia Das in Gonda, and was seen in possession of a note. That he was visited there by Karam Chand with whom he had conversation concerning the giving of this note to the Sub-Judge, and that on the morning of 10th July the two left the mandir together, and that Sita Ram returning later alone, said he had given the note to the Sub-Judge.

(e) That on his return to Nawabganj after having realised the decree-money from the treasury divided between the two Patandins the amount of the decree and costs, less Rs. 800 which he deducted, i. e., Rs. 300 for himself and Rs. 500 for repayment to Baili.

(f) That mention of a currency note for Rs. 500 in connection with case No. 80 of 1892, was made by Sita Ram to Mr. Chamier some time last year. On points (a) (b) and (c) the corroborative evidence consists of the testimony of Patandin. There is also a power-of-attorney in favour of Sita Ram in the file No. 80 of 1892, which is signed by Patandin. The truth of (b) was practically admitted by Mr. Wheeler in his closing address in which he ascribed the precipitancy (if there was any) with which the decree was executed to the eagerness of Sita Ram to obtain his contract money which contract related to the proceedings in Court of 1st instance only, and not to those of Appellate Court, and he argued that if the fulfilment of the contract was dependent on the Appellate Court's decision, there would not have been such haste in executing the decree. His (Patandin's) account of the division of the decree money is fuller than that given by Sita Ram ; but so far as it goes, it does not conflict with it. Regarding the time of repayment to Balli of the money borrowed from him for costs, he contradicts himself ; but I do not regard the contradiction as of vital importance. To point (c) the witnesses are Patandin Beli Prasad, Tauleshar Ram. To commence with Patandin : He testifies to Sita Ram having come to him and told him that if he hoped to win he must pay Rs. 500 for the Sub-Judge and to his giving his consent to Sita Ram's raising the money where he could, as he had none to pay. He describes an attempt which he made to get the money from Balli, but the latter being away at his village, he was unsuccessful. In this matter he goes beyond Sita Ram who, although he mentions Balli's absence from Nawabganj at the time, and that was the reason why the loan was not taken from him, omits the attempt made by Patandin to obtain it. Patandin expresses entire ignorance of whence the money Rs. 500 was raised until this prosecution was instituted. That seems highly improbable. That the whole transaction was conducted by Sita Ram is quite consistent with the large stake which he had in a decree being obtained. Patandin was subjected to a long cross-examination, but his evidence in chief does not appear to me to have been materially shaken. Beli Prasad. This witness, as before remarked, is the father-in-law of Sita Ram's younger brother. He is also munim of the firm of Kannu Mal and Sarju Prasad of Nawabganj. The substance of his evidence is that Sita Ram went to him and told him that he required Rs. 500 to give the Sub-Judge. That he offered him cash, but he wanted notes, and not having notes himself he sent for Taukshar Ram, the managing partner of the firm of Bholai Ram, Kadir Bakhsh, and asked him to give Sita Ram notes for Rs. 500 ; he on inquiring, being made acquainted with the purpose for which the notes were required. He assented, stipulating that the entry should be debited to the firm of Kannu Mal and Sarju Prasad. Considering the relationship which existed, this confidence which has been commented on by the defence is not remarkable. Taking Sita Ram with him Tauleshar went away. Sita Ram did not return to Beli Prasad nor did he inform him of what he had received from Tauleshar Ram. This is one of the reasons which Beli Prasad has given for not having made a corresponding entry in the books of his firm which had been debited in the books of Bholai Ram, Kadir Baksh to extent of Rs. 500. Another is that owing to the nature of the transaction, i. e., referring to the purpose for which the money was required, he was unwilling that this particular sum should be shown in his books in connection with Sita Ram's name. Had he entered it as a receipt from Bhulai Ram, Kadir Bakhsh he must, in order to make his cash balance agree, have entered it on the payment side also, and if Sita Ram's name was not entered it would be necessary to give a fictitious name. In his own books in the roznamcha (O) p. 64, under a heading "Sambat 1950 miti Asarh duja sudi 9th, bar sanichar tarikh 22nd July 1893' there appears the following entry "Rs. 500 Bholai Ram Kadir Bakhsh ka jama chehra shahi marfat Kadir Bakhsh maddhe note ke."

There is a corresponding entry in the ledger. He explains that this was a credit to the firm of Bholai Ram Kadir Bahsh for the note which they had advanced to Sita Ram on 9th July 1893 and which had been debited to the firm of Kannu Mal and Surju Pershad. The entry he explains was made in this way. Sita Ram brought 500 cash to him in payment of the note which he had caused to be advanced to him. He directed him to take the money to Tauleshar Ram. Sita Ram went away and soon after Kadir Bakhsh appeared with the money and told Beli Pershad to credit it to his (Kadir Bakhsh) firm's account. Sita Ram has said that on his going to Tauleshar with the money the latter declined to take it, saying he had debited Kannu Mal's firm with the amount, and told him to pay it to Beli Pershad, and on Sita Ram's representing that Beli Pershad would not take it, Tauleshar sent him back with Kadir Baksh. Beli Pershad does not remember who if any one accompanied Kadir Baksh, and when he says it was Kadir Baksh who paid in the money he does so by refreshing his memory by the entry. Kadir Baksh denies knowledge of the whole transaction. He however admitted that whatever is written in the books of Kannu Mal and Saju Pershad is true. After what Beli Pershed had said he could have no object in knowingly suppressing Sita Ram's name in connection with the repayment of the Rs. 500. It is extremely unlikely that Kadir Baksh supplied the money since it was lodged in repayment of a note debited by his firm to Kannu Mal's firm. Sita Ram's evidence on this point is more likely to be true and it is supported by Tauleshar Ram, whose evidence I now come to consider.

(To be concluded.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	86,000	92,000	4,000	1,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	186	200	9	395
For previous 5 week of half-year.	3,49,000	4,33,000	18,000	8,00,000
Total for 6 weeks	4,35,000	5,25,000	22,000	9,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,048	96,198	1,719	1,80,965
Per mile of Ry do.	180	209	4	393
Total to corresponding date do.	4,90,537	7,07,552	34,498	12,32,587

Increase for the week ... Rs. 1,035
Decrease to date ... „ 2,50,587

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 15th August 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	29,983	29,357	626	...	..	3,961
Goods	39,684	24,288	15,396	...	51,723	...
Other earnings	2,826	2,887	...	61	...	6,345
Total for week	72,493	56,532	15,961	...	...	...
Aggregate	4,83,955	4,42,538	...	...	41,417	...

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 25th August were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Rain at Tatta 4 inches 5 cents, Karachi 3 inches 42 cents, and Kotri 22 cents; average of eight other stations 2 inches 17 cents. River at Kotri on 24th, 18 feet 11 inches against 17 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops in good condition except in Ghorabari and Shahbandar talukas, where rats have caused some damage. Locusts in Karachi, Kohistan, Tatta and Sakro talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Sehwan Taluka, where grass is scarce.

Shikarpur.—River fallen. Slight rain in four talukas. Large flight of young locusts passed over Ubauro and Mirpur, causing no damage. Cotton picking and rabi operations continue. Kharif crops injured by grasshoppers in Ubauro Taluka. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops flourishing. Locusts appeared in three talukas, causing no damage. Rain in eight talukas; average 14 cents. Cattle in fair condition.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week in seven talukas, maximum 3 inches 82 cents at Nagar, minimum 19 cents at Sanghar. Early millet in ear, but slightly damaged by locusts in desert portion of Umarkot and Khipra. Water insufficient in Dim Canal and at tail of Khipra Canal.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 22nd August 1896). —Rain for week maximum at Viramgam 8 inches 43 cents, minimum at Gogha 50 cents; for season maximum at Prantij 37 inches 55 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 21 inches 95 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad City 30 inches 24 cents. Transplantation of rice nearly completed. Early crops slightly damaged by excessive rains. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 3 inches 82 cents at Kalol, minimum 34 cents at Dohad total for season maximum 34 inches 64 cents at Godhra, minimum 25 inches 24 cents at Dohad, Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 22nd August 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Nadiad 7 inches 66 cents, minimum at Kapadvanj 1 inch 97 cents, average for the district 4 inches 26½ cents; for season maximum at Nadiad 50 inches 21 cents, minimum at Kapadvanj 31 inches 90 cents, average for the district 41 inches 27-5-8 cents. Transplantation of rice in progress in Matar. Rice and bajri crops partially damaged in Nadiad owing to excessive rain during the week. Crops in other talukas healthy and in good condition Land being prepared for tobacco. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue normal.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 1 inch 44 cents in Jambusar, minimum 16 cents in Broach; for season maximum 76 inches 99 cents in Broach, minimum 33 inches 18 cents in Jambusar. Cotton crops damaged in Broach, Jambusar, Amod and Vagra talukas by excessive rain. Resowing of cotton in progress in some places. Break needed. Standing crops otherwise doing well. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue normal.

Surat.—(For week ending 22nd August 1896).—Rain during the week throughout the district, maximum at Pardi 6 inches 29 cents, minimum at Olpad 1 inch 54 cents; for season maximum at Chikhli 71 inches 50 cents, minimum at Chorasi 35 inches 83 cents. Resowing of juwar and cotton in places where they were damaged nearly completed. Weeding in progress. The break has done good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 4 cents average in the district 86 cents; for season at Dhulia 25 inches 33 cents, average in the district 23 inches 63 cents. Standing crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 24th August 1896).—Rain for week at Nasik 40 cents: for season 34 inches 22 cents. Kharif crops have suffered somewhat from heavy rainfall in parts of the district. Standing crops otherwise fair. Land being prepared for rabi crops in Niphad. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily: total of week 0·86 inch: total to date 84·59, being 28·13 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 19th, 20th and 23rd, 1° warm on 21st, 24th and 25th, and 1° cool on 22nd. Vapour in air normal except on 24th, when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from south-south-east on 20th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 2 inches 50 cents; for season 130 inches 16 cents: in talukas during week maximum at Kalyan 3 inches 94 cents, minimum at Dahanu 39 cents. Transplantation finished. Weeding commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain during week maximum 14 inches 92 cents at Mangaon, minimum 2 inches 27 cents at Uran. Weeding in progress. Standing crops good except where they are partially damaged in places. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sufficient rain everywhere, maximum 18 inches 33 cents at Dapoli, minimum 3 inches 72 cents at Ratnagiri. Weeding operations in progress. Cattle good except in Rajapur and Sangameshvar talukas.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 34 cents; for season 41 inches 90 cents: rain during week through out the district except in taluka Sirur, maximum 4 inches 7 cents in petha Mulshi of Haveli Taluka, minimum 13 cents in petha Dhond of Bhimthadi Taluka. More rain wanted in taluka Indapur. Standing crops doing well throughout the district except in pethas Ambegaon of the Khed Taluka, where they have suffered to a certain extent owing to excessive rainfall. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 25 cents at Akola, minimum 6 cents at Nevasa; for season maximum 28 inches 94 cents at Akola, minimum 11 inches 93 cents at Karjat. Crops in good condition except in Akola, where rain is excessive. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 22nd August 1896).—Rain for week at Sholapur 40, Barsi 97, Madha 40, Karmala 38, Pandharpur 56, Sangola 45 and Malsiras 37 cents; for season maximum at Barsi 13 inches 40 cents, minimum at Malsiras 6 inches 19 cents. Rain still deficient throughout the district except in Barsi Taluka. Kharif crops already sown are in fair condition. Land being prepared for rabi crops. Fodder sufficient except in Sholapur, Madha, Karmala and Pandharpur talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Madha Taluka.

Satara.—Rain during week 3 inches 32 cents at Satara; total for season 49 inches 41 cents: in talukas during week maximum 7 inches 50 cents at Javli minimum 40 cents at Tasgaon. Standing crops slightly damaged in places by constant rain. Weeding in progress in other places. Break now begun.

Bijapur.—Rain during week in all talukas, varying from 54 to 11 cents. More rain urgently needed both for the benefit of standing crops and for commencement of rabi sowing. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout district, varying from 86 cents at Gokak to 7 inches 7 cents at Khanapur. More required in Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district from 15 cents to 3 inches 17 cents. More rain urgently wanted in Gadag and Ron talukas and in Mundargi Petha. Weeding operations continue.

Kanara.—Sufficient rain throughout district, maximum at Siddapur 11 inches 48 cents, minimum at Haliyal 2 inches 27 cents. Weeding in progress. Rice crops thriving. Gardens and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 29 cents; total for season 41 inches 17 cents. Watering of sugarcane and weeding operations in progress. Sowing of sesamum commenced in some places.

Wadwan.—Rain during week 1 cent; total for season 17 inches 39 cents. Weeding of kharif crops continues. Kharif crops good.

Baroda.—Rain during week 18 cents; total for season 40 inches 32 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Transplantation of rice continues. Resowing of crops damaged in Navsari Division by heavy rains has commenced.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

First Sowings Report, 1896-97.—Owing to want of early rains, the area sown with cotton up to the end of July last in the Government villages of this Presidency was about 55 per cent. below the normal and 1 per cent. less than the area sown up to the corresponding period of the previous year. The decrease occurred principally in the district of Coimbatore, where about 60 per cent. of the early sowings usually takes place. The standing crop is generally in a fair condition, but requires rain in many parts.

EARLY SOWINGS OF MADRAS GINGELLY.

The total area sown with this crop up to July was 11,400 acres or 53·2 per cent. less than in the previous year and about 40 per cent. below the normal. The falling off in the area, though general, is particularly marked in Godavari and in the Central and Southern Districts, and was due to want of seasonable rainfall. The standing crop is reported to be generally in a fair condition, but to need rain in several districts.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Routh, Lt-Col, Burma Army Staff, on leave, from Mandalay. Pobin, Major, Bo, 2nd R I Rifles, on leave, from Poona. Tarver, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, on transfer, from Belary.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 24.

Hatherell, Capt, 22nd Bo I, on leave, to Sholapore.

AUGUST 26.

Swann, Major, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on duty, to Shelabagh. Rimington, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th August, 1896.

1. Br. J. P. Allan is promoted Corporal vice Aspinwall and posted to No. 3 Sub-divison, No. 1 Company.

2. Monday next being bank holiday the Fort Head-quarter Office will be closed.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A meeting of those interested in Cycling will be held at the Corps Club, Rampart Row, this evening at 6-30 p.m. to discuss the formation of a Cycling Club in the Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th August, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Town Hall will be available for drills to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. Trained members are invited, and all recruits are requested to attend, single sticks and foils will be provided.

2. There will be Tent-pegging at the Cooperage on Saturday the 29th instant at 7 a.m.

3. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday the 29th instant at 4 p.m. (weather permitting).

4. There will be a Ride-out on Monday the 31st instant, starting from Mahaluxmi Station at 7-10 a.m., destination Parlee Hill.

5. The Riding School will be open on the 1st September next. All members are invited and recruits are requested to attend

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, August 27.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe from the 24th July 1896, for six months on medical certificate under Rule XIV., clause 1, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868—Major J W Wray, I S C, acting Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C F Harold to act as Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, until Capt E F Marriott delivers over to him charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave Joint Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, was in charge of the current duties of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur, in addition to his own, from the 5th June to the 14th July 1896, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare, second class Subordinate Judge of Rahimatpur and Khatav, is granted furlough for three months and fifteen days with effect from the 1st July 1896.

Azam Purshotam Mahadeo Sohoni, acting Head Karkun, taluka Baglan in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third clas in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr A R Bonus, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Poona, in charge of the Western Sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Junnar, Khed, Maval and Haveli.

Azam Nalechango Latiffalah, acting Head Munshi of taluka Tando Alahyar in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Dosabhai Dhanjibhai, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Daskroi in the district of Ahmedabad, to exercise within that taluka the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Rao Bahadur Krishnamulshram Atmaram Mehta and Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, on the 5th inst, in the afternoon.

Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur and Mr. F S Taleyarkhan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Presidency Magte, Bombay, on the 27th ult. in the forenoon.

Mr W C Webb and Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of third Presidency Magte, Bombay, on the 27th ult, in the forenoon.

Messrs W R Hamilton and W C Webb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second Presidency Magte, Bombay, on the 27th ult, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Bapu Hari Godbole, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Kalyan in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

In continuation of Government Notification dated the 2nd July,1896, conferring on Rao Bahadur Nathu Bapuji all the powers conferred and which may be conferred by and under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, on a Magistrate of the third class within the area comprised within the limits of the municipal district of Ahmednagar, and directing him to be a member of, and to exercise the powers conferred on, the Bench of Special Magistrates at Ahmednagar constituted by Govt Notification No 722 dated the 28th Jan 1896, H E the Govr in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 14 of the said Code, to confer on Rao Bahadur Nathu Bapuji, in addition to the powers already conferred on him by Govt Notification No 4581, dated the 2nd July 1896, within the area comprised in the limits of the municipal district of Ahmednagar, all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the third class within the area comprised in the Municipal district of Bhingar.

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr J H DuBoulay, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the 1st class in the district of Thana, in charge of the Bassein Sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Salsette, Bassein and Dahanu.

Azam Dhondo Keshav Palsikar, acting Head Karkun, taluka Dhulia in the district of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vaman Ramchandra Govande, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, first grade, and Sub-divisional Forest Officer, Sataraf, is allowed privilege leave of absence for forty days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A McIver, Asst Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, to hold charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Thana and Kariat, during the absence of Mr J P Orr, I C S, on leave or till further orders.

Mr J L Jenkins, ICS, acting Collr of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and thirteen days from the 21st Sept 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson, I C S, to act as Collr of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr J L Jenkins, I C S, on leave or pending further orders.

Mr F J A Hill, Chief Account Officer of Customs Salt and Opium, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-five days from 7th Sept 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W E Young to act as Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, during the absence of Mr. Hill on privilege leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Naraindas Motaram to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Hyderabad, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Chattumal Radhakishen or pending further orders; and Rao Saheb Hashmatrai Anuprai to act as sixth grade Depy Collr and Daftardar to the Collr of Karachi vice Rao Bahadur Naraindas and during the remainder of Rao Bahadur Sahijram Chandumal's absence.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr W W Loch, I C S, retiring:—Mr A F Woodburn, I C S, to be Senior Collector; and Mr R A Lamb, I C S, to be Junior Collr vice Mr. Woodburn.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr N D Dhakmarvala, G B V C, to act as Asst Principal, Bombay Vety College, during the absence of Vety Lieut F S H Baldrey on leave or pending further orders.

Mr G M Woodrow, Lecturer in Botany and Agriculture in the College of Science, Poona, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Bgde-Surgn Lieut Col C T Peters, M B, to act as Civil Surgn, Dharwar, pending further orders, from the date of Surg-Major D C Davidson proceeding on leave.

Surg-Major W H Quicke, Second Surg, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mrs K Christie to be sub pro tem House Surg, Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, with effect from the 5th Aug 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—(RAILWAY.)

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant Lieut W D Waghorn R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Offig Depy Consulting Engr for Railways Bombay, special leave in India for two months and eight days with effect from the 24th Aug 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H. M'S. HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

Messrs. J W Orr and L N Banaji respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the offices of the Prothonotary, Admiralty and Registrar Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, High Court, and Messrs L N Banaji and T K Anderson respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the office of Head Assistant to the Prothonotary on 21st Aug 1896, in the afternoon.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Pendse and Mr E L Sale respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Asst Collr, Poona, on 13th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh, Head Karkun of taluka Patan in the Satara Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of the same taluka for the following periods:—From 29th June to 12th July 1896, both days inclusive, and from 26th July to 6th Aug-1896, both days inclusive.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir, Mamlatdar of Sampgaon, has been granted an extension of privilege leave for one month.

Rao Saheb Annaji Wasudeva Mulgund, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Badami, is confirmed in that grade.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

PURELY PERSONAL.

AFTER nearly a year of waiting Lord Sheffield has at last received an apology from Prince Lobanoff for the extremely discourteous manner in which he and his party were ejected from Sebastopol last autumn. It will be remembered that, during the course of a yachting cruise in the Black Sea, Lord Sheffield landed in the Crimea, and in spite of friendly remonstrances was ordered to leave within an hour. Upon his return to England, Lord Sheffield had the matter brought to the notice of the Foreign Office, and within the past fort-night an expression of regret has been received by his Lordship from the Russian Minister. Although his sojourn in the Crimea was of but brief duration, Lord Sheffield was able to secure a small fragment of the masonry of the Malakoff Tower, which he has had placed on the walls of his cricket pavilion at Sheffield Park.

According to the "Standard and Digger's News," the two remaining Riform prisoners still in the Pretoria gaol cannot complain of their treatment. As a matter of fact, they speak highly of the manner in which they are treated. They occupy the quarters which were specially erected for the Reformers, and their room has a very tasteful appearance. The first thing on entering the room that strikes one's attention is a set of boxing-gloves, three or four pairs of dumb-bells, and some Indian clubs. They are thus in a position to partake of exercise as often as they please. Three rows of books help to beautify the quarters, while flowers are continually sent in by friends. The room is, comparatively speaking, well furnished, and they can have everything they pay for, except liquor, which is prohibited by the gaol regulations. They are well supplied with newspapers, few visitors calling without bringing something to read. At 8-30 p.m. they are locked in, but their lights are not put out. Their food is regularly supplied from outside, and every attention is shown to them by the officials. The ex-Reform prisoners would be surprised to see the difference in the gaol at present when compared with the gaol of two months back. The change of gaolers has led to more cleanliness, and several improvements are contemplated.

In the course of an interview with Mr. John Holingshead, which appears in a contemporary, the veteran manager is reported as saying: The Nonconformist conscience is not only narrow-minded, but most inconsistent. For instance, I remember, while one of the most prominent representatives of that body was waging war against the ballet and the theatre, his firm was supplying us all the time with pink "tights" by the thousand. If Mr. Hollingshead feels at liberty to make such a statement he ought to have no objection to give the name of the gentleman to whom he refers.

Are first impressions just or reliable? "On the night of the last Royal marriage," writes a contributor to the "Sketch," I went out to see the illuminations rather late, when nearly all the crowd had gone. Just then two young ladies, probably escaped from some East End factory, hove in sight. Arm in arm they spread themselves over the road, called out familiarly to staid policemen, stared at women, and winked at me: They were merely harmless English girls whose hearts were merry; they were young and good-looking. One of the couple noticed me. 'I say, governor, give us that flower,' she cried, snatching aimlessly at a priceless tinted carnation, to secure which I had melted the last piece of family plate. Then I turned hurriedly into a side street and meditated a violent letter to the "Times" about the inefficient police supervision of important thoroughfares. The street in which I took refuge ran parallel to the one from which I fled, and ended in the same main thoroughfare. As I reached the corner a four-wheeled cab collided violently with a washing-cart across the road, two horses fell, a shaft was broken, and an old woman hurled heavily from the cart. In the moment during which I hesitated prior to going to the rescue, the two girls dashed out from the other street; one helped the injured woman to the pavement, the other ran off to a neighbouring public-house and returned with something in a glass. It was too late for a crowd, but a policeman helped to disentangle the two vehicles, cabby shook himself and found no bones broken; the other sufferer was bruised and shaken, but not severely. I went up to see if I could be of any service, but found there was no need for further help. 'Do you want any more brandy or anything?' I asked, feeling very awkward, I know not why. 'No, thanks,' said the girl, recognising me and laughing; 'but I'd like that flower of yours."

No man with half an eye, says a London correspondent, can have failed to remark two facts as he takes his walks abroad—the increase in the number of women with auburn or Titian-hued hair, and the decrease in the company of those who wear golden locks. The craze for peroxide of hydrogen is more than on the wane, but the demand for henna is so great that while none or next to none, was imported a couple of years ago, thousands of pounds' worth is now annually brought into the country. Already the colour has travelled across the Atlantic. So generally have the chorus girls and soubrettes gone in for red hair that one of the theatical managers has told a reporter that nearly every woman who has applied him for an engagement has hair of the "sunset tint." He believes, indeed, that "if a new colour isn't forthcoming, there won't be a golden haired woman in the profession in a year's time."

Great is the power of euphemism. Some people might bluntly say that Lothaire murdered Stokes for his ivory. Not so the "Times," whose strictly proper phrase is that "under the Major's jurisdiction, the possession of large quantities of ivory has been a condition not conducive to longevity."

A little music is a dangerous thing, if, that is, one lives in a terrace. The young ladies of West Hampstead who insisted on playing and singing in the afternoon even when their next-door neighbour's wife was seriously ill, were hardly entitled to protest when the neighbour in question retaliated by shaking carpets and hammering nails into the wall at six o'clock in the morning. They had only received a Roland for their Oliver, and the sending of a big brother to kick the neighbour's hall-door by way of retaliation was a device unworthy of any true votary of St. Cecilia.

Whistling as a fashionable accomplishment is now somewhat out of vogue among us. But it seems to have taken on a new lease of life in the States. At least we read that recently at the wedding of a wealthy heiress, twelve maids of honour rose during the luncheon party which followed the ceremony and whistled Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The bride, it is said, seemed much touched by this graceful compliment. As for Mendelssohn, his feelings could better be imagined than described.

We are promised a new picture by the Kaiser:—The general outline of the work is thus described; "Under a Gothic arch stand the ideal female figures that personify the Arts and Commerce, against whom a menacing cloud is advancing, out of which emerge terrifying hostile figures. A German warrior steps forward to confront the latter." Professor Knackfuss, of Cassel, is entrusted with the task of representing His Majesty's ideas on the canvas, which will be signed, we suppose, "Wilhelm thinxit, Knackfuss pinxit."

"Sunt lacrimæ rerum." Even Pirates are capable of tears when they are caught young. The quartet of desperadoes who infested the peaceful banks of the Wandle until they were captured redhanded by Inspector Colgan, came up for sentence the other day, and were ordered to receive six strokes of the birch rod each. Each member of the gang was tattooed with a peculiar mark on the arm. This peculiar marking is now no longer restricted to that region.

It is pleasant to know that the leader of "The Ever-Victorious Army" is not quite forgotten by the country which he served so well in an hour of peril. He is not forgotten, at any rate, by Li Hung Chung. We read that the Chinese Envoy has determined to honour the memory of General Gordon by placing a wreath either on the statue in Trafalgar-square, or on the cenotaph in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water.
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NOTICES.



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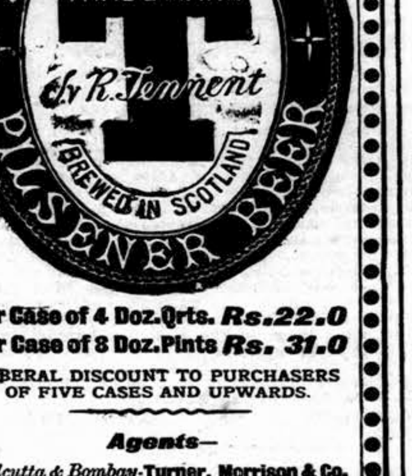
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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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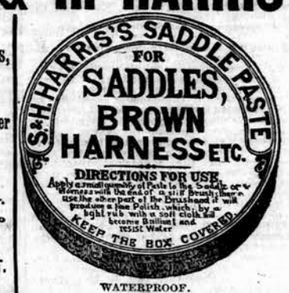


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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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